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TRAINMEN'S CHIEFS LEAVE CONFERENCE WITHOUT COMMENT

Brotherhood Leaders Reticent After Meeting With Rail Labor Board — Executives Advertise for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"We cannot say that any definite results have been obtained," said R. M. Barton, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, last night, following the adjournment of the second conference with the leaders of the five train service brotherhoods. No further conference would be held, it was declared. The nation was left to draw its own conclusions as to whether this meant there was any prospect remaining of averting a transportation tieup.

Leaders of the brotherhoods were non-committal as they left the building.

"See Judge Barton, he will tell you anything there is to be told," said Lee Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"We are going back to Cleveland tonight," said W. S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. "No more conferences with the Labor Board are contemplated." He also referred newspapermen to Judge Barton. The same direction was got from W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, T. C. Cashen, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, and W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

Opinions Spoken Freely

Opinions were spoken freely at both conferences, according to Judge Barton, and they parted amiably disposed toward each other. The Labor chiefs went into the conferences with the word that the strike could not be postponed, but that it might be settled. This attitude was the result of an early morning conference of the five Labor men. The public at least knows that the strike has not been postponed, but it is left in the dark as to whether the strike has been or will be settled as a result of the Labor Board conferences. This is providing that the Labor leaders did not retreat from their position.

Railway executives here have declared that in the event of a strike they are confident that there will be enough men left to run mail, passenger and milk trains. Freight service, they said, would be resumed as rapidly as new men could be secured.

Operators of the roads are advised that a great number of the workers disapprove of the tactics of their leaders and will not follow them. They will think twice, it is said, before sacrificing their seniority rights, quitting work at a time when it will be hard to get other jobs and enlisting in a cause wherein victory is problematical and little is to be gained.

It was further pointed out that most of railroad labor is unskilled, or does work which can be learned in a few weeks and that with millions of men out of work, it will be easy to fill the ranks, providing a considerable number of men do not obey the strike orders.

Advertisements For Men

Advertisements calling for men placed in newspapers here and in other big cities showed that the executives are not to be caught unprepared.

"Men Wanted," read a notice in a Chicago paper. "Prepare as firemen, brakemen, electric motormen, colored train porters. Positions pay $125 to $250 per month to start. No railroad experience necessary. Large roads in all states. Write at once for application blank and full information. Name position wanted. Inter-railway, Department 77, Indianapolis, Indiana."

Previous to the conferences, T. C. Cashen said the situation looked stormy. He thought well of the proposal advanced by a Labor Board member that the railroads should reduce rates on the basis of the 12½ per cent wage cut instead of making a new 10 per cent reduction in the scale.

"If the suggestion is official," he said, "it would perform a great function. The freight rates should certainly be reduced before anything further is done." That was all he would say.

"I have no idea," said W. S. Stone, "what the board will suggest, but I am entering the conference, as are all of us, with an open mind."

J. J. McGrath, vice-president of the Railway Department of the American Federation of Labor, declared that a strike is certain. Eleven so-called standard unions held a conference to formulate a joint policy on which they either will go along, if a strike is called, or break with the brotherhoods.

Pennsylvania's Attitude

One of the grievances that contributed to the present crisis, the refusal of the Pennsylvania Railroad to hold a new election of the shop crafts representatives as ordered by the Labor Board, was taken up yesterday morning with representatives of the road. The Pennsylvania position was that the board had made an unlawful decision in ordering the road to hold the election in the manner specified, and that the road therefore was guilty of no legal violation. In a statement by Samuel Rea, president, the company held that it had not violated any board decision in the sense that it had refused to comply with a "lawful pronouncement" of the board; that it had not violated the Transportation Act nor defied the board nor the Congress which created it.

The board, in declaring previous election void, and ordering a new election of employees' representatives, "has without warrant of law exercised the functions of an administrative or regulatory body and as such has assumed to invade the domain of management and to assert jurisdiction over matters solely referable to the functions of railway management."

The board should not hold that the Pennsylvania had violated its election decision, the company reasserting its willingness to comply with the Transportation Act, and to "submit itself to the jurisdiction of the Labor Board in all matters cognizable thereunder."

President in Conference

Rate Reduction Among Phases of Situation Discussed, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding yesterday conferred with Charles C. McChord, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Guy D. Goff, acting Attorney-General, on the railroad situation. Among the phases of the problem discussed, it is understood, was that of a reduction in railroad freight rates in accordance with the request of the mid-western states and agricultural organizations, hearings on which were completed recently. This demand for a reduction of rates on grain, hay and food included not only the 25 per cent increase granted last year but also the previous war-time commodity rate increases, the removal of which would tend to relieve the producers, and would stimulate business and be of advantage to the consumer, it is claimed.

The full commission participated in the grain hearings and it was said that the decision was being prepared this week. Nothing was given out yesterday, however, action probably being postponed until after the meetings in Chicago.

It is being recognized that the way in which the Labor Board is constituted makes it difficult to reach results which shall be satisfactory and binding. It has not authority to enforce obedience; cases may be brought before it and it must depend upon public sentiment to see that the conclusions are enforced. The fact that they are representatives of the public and of the two interested parties, while it seems fair on the face, makes it the more difficult to reach conclusions that are clear-cut and acceptable. As an official said yesterday, "It combines judicial, arbitration and conciliation elements all at the same time."

That this public sentiment, which is so largely counted on by officials as a necessary factor in backing up the decisions of the Labor Board and in effecting a proper solution of the pending problem, is becoming increasingly insistent is indicated in many quarters. No one wants a strike, not even organizations ordinarily favorably inclined toward Labor. The National Grange and the National Milk Producers Association yesterday sent a memorial to the brotherhood chiefs and to B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees division of the American Federation of Labor, urging "mediation through regular and constituted authority," as a means of preventing a strike.

"We have only commendation for the admonition against all disorder and unlawful interference by strikers, contained in the order to strike," the memorial said, "but we deplore the calling of such a strike at this time under present conditions in the country, and we earnestly hope that mediation through regular and constituted authority may be had to avert the same."

FORWARD STEPS OF CHINESE PROVINCES

While Canton and Shanghai Are Improved They Are Surpassed by the Province of Shansi and Especially by Peking

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEKING, China.—The advantage that would come to China as a whole from competition with each other of various self-governing provinces in China is evidenced by the claims which are put forward by various provinces to be considered as a "model province."

Canton has pulled down the ancient wall of the city and made it into a wide boulevard. It has built up the eastern suburb with modern streets and a variety of houses, most of which are built on the European model and are surrounded with gardens. It has an efficient police force, public schools for boys and girls, public parks and a museum. It covers the hills that surround the city with young trees and has an experimental agricultural station.

The same great changes have occurred in the native city of Shanghai, where the walls have given place to a broad street and the former malodorous alleyways have been widened so that motor cars can go anywhere.

Improvements Confined to Towns

But neither can Canton City claim to be all of the Province of Canton nor Shanghai all of the Province of Kiangsu. One has only to go out into the smaller outlying cities of these two provinces to find conditions just as they were 10 or 20 years ago. Indeed, in these two cities themselves there is no change in the condition of the majority of the inhabitants. They live in the same squalid houses and their lives are confined to the same dull struggle as of yore.

You may see rich people riding in automobiles emerging from a well-kept garden surrounding a beautiful house, but you have only to look on the other side of the street to see coolies toiling with some heavy burdens suspended from a carrying-pole over their shoulders or a wheelbarrow coolie perspiring under the strain of a load sufficient to tax the strength of a horse.

In both places the chief changes that have occurred have been directed toward an easier and more luxurious life for the rich. The poor—and these are easily eight-tenths of the population—are as poor as ever and struggle through life with the same handicaps as their forebears.

A Model Province

The Province of Shansi, under its enlightened governor, General Yen, is more deserving than any other of being considered as a model province. The reforms which have been introduced have resulted in the building of roads between city marts, which make it possible for the farmers to send their produce for sale in all weather and with greater ease for themselves.

Attention has been paid to the opening of schools for the poor, to the equal distribution of taxation and to the restraint of the soldiers from pillaging the people, whereas in Canton and Shanghai the outstanding feature is the increased prosperity of the rich. In this Province of Shansi the general improvement of all the people impresses itself upon the mind of an observer.

Peking Well Managed

A recent visit to these three centers has left this distinct impression—that however much Canton and Shanghai may have outstripped in modern developments the capital city of Shansi, Taiyuanfu, neither of them has been able to exert as great an influence over other adjacent places. What Canton and Shanghai have done for themselves Taiyuanfu has done as a model for others, and thus must be considered to have the best right to call itself a "model" city and thus give to its Province the right to be called by the same honorable name.

None of these three cities have made the same advance as Peking, where the streets are well paved and watered, where a remarkable era of building has set in and where the municipal government is so well managed that it is not necessary to make municipal loans, there being always a surplus in the treasury from ordinary taxation.

According to the general opinion one hears expressed in Canton and Shanghai, it might be thought that Peking was so much under the domination of conservatives that no progress could be tolerated, whereas the truth of the matter is that, as compared even with these two progressive cities, Peking is still in the lead. Unfortunately, as in the case of Canton and Shanghai, its influence in this direction has not extended beyond its own confines.

GREEK MISSION LOOKS TO ENGLAND

In Great Britain Greeks Feel They Are Dealing With a Power Free From Spheres of Influence in Asia Minor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Prime Minister, is expected here before the departure of Mr. Lloyd George for Washington, in order to discuss with the British Premier the situation in Asia Minor. Reports are persistently spread by those opposed to the present régime in Greece that Mr. Gounaris comes to raise the wherewithal to fill the Greek treasury which has been depleted to the extent of 1,500,000,000 drachmas by the recent fighting against the Kemalist Turks, but these reports are denied in Greek official circles, which display anxiety lest the Greek mission should arrive too late to see Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Gounaris will already have had conversations with the Italian and French governments, and the ground has been well prepared for his visit to London. Lord Curzon, as Foreign Secretary, will receive the Greeks, for as he announced in the House of Lords on Tuesday he will be unable to go to Washington on account of "negotiations and inquiries of some importance" in which he is engaged and cannot suspend.

French Opinion Hostile

The Greek delegation comes to exchange views with the British Government in the belief that it occupies a strong position on the Anatolian question, and that it will secure a more favorably hearing than it could possibly secure elsewhere. French unofficial opinion is still recognized as distinctly hostile to the representatives of the Constantine régime. Public opinion in the United States, where, incidentally, credit facilities might be obtained more easily than in Great Britain, if the guarantees were satisfactory, has in the main cast its sympathy on the side of Eleutherios Veniselos and his party.

In England, however, the Greeks feel they are dealing with a power whose hands are free from the ties of the spheres of influence in Asia Minor, and where public sentiment is not so bitterly tenacious in its remembrance of Greek history during the European war.

The chief difficulties that lie before Mr. Gounaris in his mission to western Europe are not those due to differences between Greece and France, in the opinion of the Greeks themselves, but in the differences between France and Great Britain, for although Great Britain has no sphere of influence in Anatolia laid down by the tripartite treaty of 1920, as have France and Italy, she is suspected of a desire to dominate the Straits with Greek assistance. This suspicion, the Greeks claim to be solid enough to stand in the way of an arrangement of a settlement with regard to the Sèvres Treaty.

Turks Truculent

No secret is made of the Greek satisfaction at the truculent attitude now being displayed by the Angora Government toward the French effort at friendship and an understanding, for Mustapha Kemal Pasha is doing his best to justify the Greek refusal of the terms offered by the Allies in London. The Greeks are counting also on the effectiveness of their military position as an argument in diplomacy.

Claiming to be the only weapon the Allies have in enforcing the Treaty of Sèvres and ignoring the fact that they undertook the recent campaign against the allied wishes and entirely on their own responsibility, they point out that they now have under Greek administration in Asia Minor no less than 100,000 square kilometers and a population numbering 3,000,000. By the Treaty of Sèvres, which the Greeks claim they are upholding, the Greek territory was limited to 16,000 square kilometers and 1,000,000 people.

Bekir Samy Bey, who was leader of the Angora Turks in London during the Supreme Council's meeting which preceded the recent Greek campaign, is likely to come to London in the near future. He has now no office in the government at Angora, but his attitude being less uncompromising than that of his former colleagues, he is not unwelcome in the allied capitals, and may be received privately and unofficially in British official circles.

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UPPER SILESIAN AWARD ISSUED

Proposal of League's Council Adopted by Allies Includes Commission to Settle Disputes Besides Outlining Frontier

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The text of the communication made today by the Council of Ambassadors to the German and Polish governments, together with a covering letter, is published tonight by the Foreign Office. The letter says that the Allies have decided that, having taken the advice of the League of Nations Council on the subject of Upper Silesia,

1. The German and Polish governments shall conclude with the least possible delay a convention as outlined in the Council's proposals.

2. The mixed commission—also so outlined—shall consist of two Germans, two Poles and a chairman appointed by the League.

3. The régime under the convention shall be negotiated by one German and one Polish plenipotentiary and a neutral chairman.

The governments are invited to acquaint the allies within eight days with the names of their plenipotentiaries, who will then be summoned by the chairman to a conference. They are also invited within six days to nominate their delegates to the mixed commission.

Rights of Minorities

The communication of the Council of Ambassadors says that the Allies are firmly resolved to see that the parties concerned shall carry out their decision. In the case of a refusal to accept the decision or of attempts to prevent its execution, the Allies reserve the right to take what measures they think necessary to carry their decision into complete effect.

The text of the decision of the Council of the League of Nations regarding Upper Silesia is as follows:

The Council of the League recommends the division of the disputed territory. A frontier based on voting constituted injustices to both sides and the definite line of the division, traced in an annex, based on considerations elaborated later, is recommended. To govern the rights of minorities which are bound to be created by any division, measures are recommended together with provisions for the continuity of the economic life of the region during the application of the decisions.

These measures are designed to preserve temporarily to Germany her former markets and insure supplies of raw material and manufactured articles, to avoid friction, resulting from an immediate change in the currency and to regulate the working of the railways, water and electric supplies, and maintain the freedom of individual movements.

Mixed Commission Planned

These problems should be the subject of a general convention between Germany and Poland which should govern the transitional period, prior to the settling of a permanent régime. In order to arrange such a convention, it is proposed that a mixed commission composed of an equal number of Germans and Poles with the League of Nations chairman should be set up, and an arbitrary tribunal established to settle private disputes. Before the temporary régime is established the Allies should continue to be responsible for the maintenance of good order.

An annex elaborates the proposals for the temporary régime. To preserve the markets, the natural products passing from one province to the other should be exempt from customs duty for 15 years. During a period not exceeding 15 years the German mark should be maintained as the currency. For a similar period Poland should authorize the export to Germany of the product of the coal mines in the Polish province, and Germany must act likewise regarding her mines. The social and trade union systems shall be recognized and maintained as at present in their respective areas for 15 years.

All disputes shall be referred to the League of Nations, whose decision both countries agree to accept.

Despite the delay that was manifested in the issuance of the note dealing with the partition of Upper Silesia, there was no outward significance attached to the postponement. The Supreme Council—contrary reports notwithstanding—unanimously accepted the recommendations submitted by the League of Nations Council, and it only remained for the Council of Ambassadors to work out the details whereby the economic unity of the whole territory can be maintained. When this was done the decision was communicated to the allied high commissioners for Upper Silesia, and the whole text made public.

A certain amount of difficulty and some confusion has arisen through the unauthorized publication of what were supposed to be the Council's recommendations. The result has been seen in the continued effort on the part of Germany to wreck the whole settlement by the intimation that she will have no part in maintaining the economic unity of the Province. The effect of refusing to cooperate in this second part of the agreement would be to nullify the first part, as it is considered nothing can be done with the Council's solution except on the basis of economic unity.

Poles Accept Unofficially

Certain extreme German influences are understood to be trading on this knowledge, and reports were circulated in Germany to the effect that the new boundary line was even more unfavorably to Germany than was generally supposed. It was generally accepted that the districts of Pless, Rybnik, Tarnowitz, Kattowitz and part of Beuthen would go to Poland, but an effort was made in Germany to insert into the public mind that the new frontier would cut itself more deeply into the industrial triangle.

Even in the unlikely event of Germany succeeding in upsetting the present agreement, it is considered that eventually such action would only tend to react in a settlement distinctly less favorable to Germany than the recommendations may prove to be.

Poland, on the other hand, has unofficially intimated to the allied powers that the broad outlines of the League's proposals as forecasted in the press meet with her approval. This decision is regarded in British Government circles as eminently satisfactory, removing very largely an element of apprehension regarding the question of procedure for the execution of the economic recommendation. Altogether there seems little doubt that the good work of the Council of the League, backed as it is by unanimous support of both Great Britain and France, will in due time bear full fruit.

Viscount Grey's Praise

Viscount Grey, in the course of a recent speech at the Mansion House, bore vigorous testimony to that effect, when he said that whatever might finally be the outcome of the Upper Silesian question, it redounded greatly to the credit of the League that, when a deadlock had been reached between the British and French governments from which apparently there was no issue, the League of Nations, by the very fact that it existed, provided a means of putting an end to the deadlock. The question of Upper Silesia was a danger to the peace of the world, but he hoped and believed that it now had been reduced to a matter of peaceful, though vehement discussion.

Some evidence of regret was noticeable in Polish circles at the unavoidable delay in the Council of Ambassadors making known the broad outlines of the League's decisions as of course no steps could be taken with the object of forming the mission to administer the district until it was officially communicated. Furthermore, the joint body of Poles and Germans for the regulation of disputes that will likely arise could not be proceeded with until the League's recommendations were finally known.

In view of the lack of desire on the part of Germany to cooperate with the Poles, it is considered highly desirable that the high commissioners on the spot should have full authority to lend their active support to the plans for the administration of the frontier line, particularly as regards that part where it passes through what is known as the industrial triangle—the one most vital and delicate spot in the whole situation.

Frontiers to Be Marked Out

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Today the communication of the League's decisions was made through the Council of Ambassadors to Berlin and Warsaw. The frontiers in Upper Silesia will be marked out as quickly as possible by the planting of posts. The economic recommendations have not been detached, and it is understood that the Allies are in full agreement that pressure must be put upon Germany or Poland, if necessary, to insure their adoption.

But as the actual working out of the economic stipulations and the agreement between parties will take some time, it has been judged advisable not to remove the allied commissioners and troops until the whole matter is settled. According to the Treaty, the Allies should leave Upper Silesia within a month of the notification. In order to avoid a premature withdrawal the Allies therefore will not technically notify Germany and Poland but will merely communicate the decisions. It is a verbal distinction which, however, serves to remove an undoubted difficulty.

CUBA PROPOSES NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY

HAVANA, Cuba—Admission to the United States duty free of a maximum of 2,500,000 tons of Cuban sugar yearly for three years in return for the free entry into Cuba of "products of the soil and industry of the United States" is proposed in a joint resolution introduced today in the House of Representatives. Action on the resolution went over until next Monday.

If the commercial treaty under which this exchange of commodities would be permitted is not ratified within eight months after negotiations are begun, the resolution would authorize the Executive Department to initiate proceedings to denounce the existing reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States, which became effective December 27, 1903.

NATIONAL COUNCIL STARTS ITS WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

Permanent Organization Reached by Delegates Representing Six Million People Who Will Focus Sentiment for Peace

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"Peace with the world of today is more than an economic necessity; it is a spiritual necessity, a moral necessity, a necessity that conforms to a world that has reached that stage where democratic government is possible and where fearless recognition of truth is possible."—The General Committee for the Limitation of Armament.

"The rule should be that meetings in public should prevail, while meetings in camera should be the exception, and should only be held thus when it can be shown that publicity would lead to misunderstanding and discord outside."—Lord Islington.

"Whatever the governments may do will be of no effect unless supported by the people."—Admiral Kato.

"I believe the time is come when there must be recognition of essential cooperation among nations, devoted, each of them in its own peculiar national way, to the common good, the progress, the advance of all humankind."—President Harding.

"I am confident that the Washington Conference will bring forth a widespread desire for peace, and as well will consecrate the principle of security for nations." — Aristide Briand.

"Peace and a good understanding among nations is vital."—David Lloyd George.

"You cannot have international intercourse without international law."—Professor Fisher.

"The capital ship is not built for defense but for aggression. Scrap dreadnaughts and battle cruisers."—Admiral Sir Lowther Grant.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The National Council for the Limitation of Armament effected its permanent organization yesterday, the second large body to take action this week. Through appointed delegates joining as members or cooperating groups the National Council claims to represent more than 6,000,000 persons.

Permanent officers of the National Council were chosen, but their names are withheld, pending notification and acceptance.

Communications have been received from groups similar to the council in England and Japan containing assurances of cooperation and indicating that the Council is already fulfilling one of its functions, the consolidation of public sentiment for the limitation of armament in these three nations.

The centrally located headquarters of the National Council will serve as a meeting ground and place of discussion for men and women from all countries interested in the success of the council, and a reference library of current literature on the Conference, both American and foreign, will be established by the council for the use of the public.

Among the statements from members of the National Council, representing various groups, were the following:

Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations:

"Farmers perhaps more unitedly than any other group favor reduction of armament. The National Board has repeatedly stood out against compulsory military training, believing it an incentive to war. While there must be adequate protection for nations, as for individuals, farmers believe some method for avoiding war can be devised and look upon this council as a significant and hopeful sign of the future."

Miss Ethel M. Smith, secretary of the legislative committee of the Women's Trade Union League:

"The working people lost most in war and pay most for war machinery. Working women and the wives of workingmen, because of all they have suffered and all they are still paying, and with deep sense of their new responsibilities as voters, are putting heart and soul into the movement for the laying down of arms. We want our work and our taxes to go to the upbuilding of civilization and the happiness of mankind, and not to destruction, misery and waste."

Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, legislative chairman, Woman's Christian Temperance Union:

"The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has long stood for the limitation of armament and feels that such cooperation of national organizations as is proposed in the formation of the National Council will be of growing significance and influence. Through the council, representing millions of organized men and women, it will be possible to make known to our delegates at the Conference the powerful sentiment of the country for the limitation of armament and the strong support upon which the delegates may count in their efforts to carry out the purposes of the international gathering."

Attitude of France

Realities Must Balance Idealism at Conference, Speaker Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Massachusetts—Asserting that the representatives of France will come to the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems with a deep and sin-

cere desire to achieve reduction of armaments, Captain André Morize of the French Army and Harvard University, speaking at Trinity Church, declared that the Conference will confront a complex task. Against the idealism and the public demand for relief, which will move the delegates, he declared, must be weighed certain realistic problems upon the solution of which depends the success of a program for the reduction of armament.

"One must not build too many illusions about the future," Captain Morize said. "No doubt the deep reason that leads to the coming Conference is the desire to lead the world to a better condition and to lift the burden it now carries. But we must also realize that Great Britain and France, when they go to the meeting, will go with certain realistic as well as idealistic considerations. They will carry several concrete and material points of view."

The speaker alluded to the words of Aristide Briand, Premier of France, in accepting the invitation of the President of the United States. Mr. Briand, Captain Morize said, declared that France will gladly take part in the Conference and attempt, in close collaboration with the others, to effect reduction of armament. But, the Premier added, France will be forced to give full value to the question of assuring to France the protection she needs. Her burden of 800,000 men under arms out of a population of 37,000,000—men doing no productive economic work—is too great not to give strength to the desire for relief by cutting armament.

Hope of Last War

"During the war," Captain Morize said, "the great moral force which moved men of France was the belief that they were fighting the last war. They accepted armament during the conflict in the conviction that disarmament would follow after war. Even before President Harding took the initiative in calling the Conference, France was at work on the problem of disarmament through a committee of the Senate under René Viviani. There is, also, in Geneva, a great organization which is working and in which all the great nations are joined save two—America because she does not wish to join, and Germany because she cannot. Through the League of Nations France is playing a great part in the work for peace and disarmament."

France, in order to be able to disarm, Captain Morize said, must have the promise of one of two things, if not both. First, the complete disarmament of Germany, and, second, a defensive alliance with her late allies. Without the guaranties these give, he asserted, "France cannot and will not disarm." Although he said that it is difficult to know just what is going on in Germany, Captain Morize declared that there is ample evidence that the disarmament of Germany has not yet been achieved.

Germany Is Key

"As long as Germany has not fulfilled the Treaty agreement to cut her armament, the reduction of armament in France and the rest of the world is nothing but dream and Utopia. Germany is the key to the whole problem," the speaker said.

Captain Morize said that factories have been found surreptitiously manufacturing matériels of war. He declared that the Reichswehr, limited to 100,000 by the Treaty of Versailles, is the training school, by German admission itself, for a great national army, which is augmented by many other organizations raised under a variety of pretexts. Great Britain is reluctant to interfere in the internal policies of Germany and about the policy of the United States there are no illusions. So France is forced to seek her security in keeping watch on the Rhine.

"These considerations," Captain Morize insisted, "do not mean that France has any doubt of the friendship of Great Britain and the United States, nor any less ardent desire to find a way out. But there is nothing in writing to say that someone will come to her aid. France believes in the League of Nations and she cannot destroy it in the hope that some other association of nations will be built up. We must, like Marshal Foch, see the whole situation, and trust that this view will serve to aid the men who are going to meet in Washington to make the burden lighter and the way brighter."

Naval Holiday Urged

Trade Union League of New York Sets a Goal for Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A naval holiday of 10 years is urged by the New York Trade Union League, in resolutions adopted at its October meeting. Arguing that a limitation of naval armament would release capital now used in production for destructive purposes for constructive purposes and the rehabilitation of the world, and that if peace is wanted, peace must be prepared for, the league resolved to demand of the American delegates at the Conference on Limitation of Armament in Washington that they stand for a naval holiday for 10 years and that they secure open sessions of the Conference in order that final agreements between nations may be determined only after fullest publicity and discussion.

"I believe that a naval holiday of 10 years at least, regardless of what is done with the army, should be agreed upon by the United States, Great Britain and Japan, voted by the Conference, also that it should establish control over the manufacture of munitions and hold open sessions," said Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the league, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "If these three items on the agenda were favorably acted upon by the Conference that would go a long way toward world peace. That matter of government control of munitions making is very impotant.

Armament and Reparations

"This Conference is most timely, as almost every nation of Europe is bankrupt and misery is rampant in Europe. The burden of armament should be taken from these nations; that seems the least that could be done. If this is not done, we shall find Germany far ahead of the rest of us in every way, because, since she has been forced to disarm, she does not have to worry about that. If we keep on arming we shall spend as much on that as Germany will for reparations, and if the present amount of armament is kept up, she will have a colossal advantage, for she will be able to devote herself to her industrial development and flood the markets of the world with her merchandise.

"As long as we have big armies and big navies war will come, for that is what these things are for. And the next war will not be limited to the men in the battlefield, but will affect cities and industries and the population that does not ordinarily take part directly in war. None will be safe at home or abroad. Poison gas will do the work so much better than cannon, and much more quickly. We ought, all of us, to be awake to prevent that.

Workers Should End War

"I agree fully with Mrs. Raymond Robins, who said at the international congress of working women at Geneva the other day, that the first task of the working women of the world was to make war against war and that the first battle in that war was to stop increasing armament, for armaments breed war through breeding arrogance and fear, and feeding the propagandas of hatred among the peoples of the world. We hope with all our hearts that the Conference will not adjourn until some vital step is taken toward the disarmament of nations.

"If the people of the world, especially the workers of the world, will make up their minds that war must cease, then their representatives will be obliged to act accordingly. And limitation of armament, as a first step toward disarmament, would be the best possible memorial to those millions who gave their lives during the great war.

"If we are to continue to spend 93 per cent of our revenues for war, it stands to reason that very little attention will be given to the welfare of the country's citizenry. We should do much better to increase our teachers' salaries, build more schools and have smaller classes, so that the nation's children could study and fit themselves to give better service. Then, too, there are millions of unemployed and no means to help them. Among these millions are vast numbers of veterans of the late war, who were promised that America would be theirs. These men are starving, sleeping on park benches and driven to accepting charity.

"The one way for us, as citizens of New York, to make ourselves heard on this question is to deluge the Conference with letters and telegrams and to back up the American delegates in a demand for immediate and progressive limitation of armament."

Open Discussion Urged

British Woman Emphasizes Need of Frankness at Arms Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—"England expects a very decided step forward toward the peace of the world to be taken by the Conference on Limitation of Armament to be in Washington next month," said Miss Helen Fraser to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here. Miss Fraser is one of three women indorsed by the British Government as candidates for Parliament at the next election. She has just arrived for a brief lecture tour in the United States.

"We want all questions discussed openly and fully, and all action to be taken openly," she said. "Secret corner agreements belong to the period that produced the war. Their day is done. The world wants no more secret diplomacy and we are insisting, a large group of us, among whom Lord Robert Cecil is leader, that the council face and handle all questions arising before it without secrecy but with the utmost frankness possible.

"We are convinced that the Conference will arouse hope throughout Europe and expect a good measure of salvation from it for we know that there can be no peace in the world until disarmament is at least begun. England is spending more than 30 per cent of the national income on armament, which is altogether too much and Europe in general is spending more than 50 per cent. It is indeed time to limit such expenditures."

Peace League Plans Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—During the Conference on Limitation of Armament, the League to Enforce Peace plans to hold a national convention marking the renewal of the organization's efforts in behalf of some form of international association or concord to make effective the agreements reached at the Conference. This will mark the league's resumption of affirmative activities, under the presidency of A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, recently elected in place of William Howard Taft, who resigned when he became chief justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Delegation of the Netherlands

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Thursday)—The Dutch delegation to the Washington Conference will be composed of Jonkeer H. A. van Karnebeek, Foreign Minister; Jonkheer F. Beerlaerts van Blokland, diplomatic director at the Foreign Office, and Dr. E. Moresco, vice-president of the Dutch East Indies Council.

LIGHT THROWN ON IRISH CONFERENCE

House of Commons Informed Joint Committee Is to Supervise Irish Internment Camps

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Some light was thrown on the Irish conference today in the House of Commons when Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, was called on to answer numerous questions in regard to Irish affairs. In consequence of complaints with respect to the internment camps, the matter has been taken up at No. 10 Downing Street, and a joint committee of supervision has been arranged. The question of the release of internes will only be dealt with in connection with the terms of the final peace.

Many reports have been received of activities of Sinn Fein courts but no person, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated, is under an obligation to attend the courts or to pay the fines they inflict. The illegal importation of arms into Ireland is still being watched for and ships are still being searched, but in order to comply with the terms of the truce persons are not being searched.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the tenders for the four new capital ships had already been considered and the orders would be placed immediately.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(By the Associated Press)—Sir Robert Horne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in answer to a question in the House of Commons today that there was no foundation for the published report that Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is now in America, was to discuss with the Washington Government the question of Great Britain's debt to the United States.

The British Government, the Chancellor said, was entirely unaware of the nature of Mr. McKenna's business in America.

Reginald McKenna, who now is chairman of the City and Midland Bank in London, arrived at New York on October 11 on the steamer Olympic and left shortly afterward for Washington.

ONTARIO FARMERS DISCUSS FREE TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—In the organization meetings and nominating conventions throughout western Ontario, a contrast has been noted between the widely diverse pronouncements of speakers at meetings of the Agrarian Party with respect to the tariff issue and the stand of farmers on the same question at meetings in support of Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister. At many of the conventions called by government supporters, farmers have emphatically given expression to the opinion that a policy of moderate protection is the best for Canada. Farmers backing the Agrarian candidates waver between free trade and tariff-for-revenue.

At a recent convention in South Huron, where a supporter of Mr. Meighen was renominated, a representative farmer of the district gave expression of his tariff views in the following manner: "The tariff concerns us all and is the main factor by which the prosperity of the Dominion has been advanced since 1878. We are lying beside a country that has built itself up by protection. Every country in the world has raised its tariffs since the war. Farmers of the United States were responsible for the Fordney tariff and I think before this election is over the farmers of Canada generally will be opposing free trade. If we had free trade, the largest source of revenue to our farmers' wives—the money they receive for eggs and butter—would be cut off."

SOUTH DAKOTA OIL TESTS PROCEEDING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The question as to whether or not oil can be struck in South Dakota in commercial quantities is still a matter of dispute, notwithstanding that during the last few months a number of companies have been formed, largely in western South Dakota, for the purpose of sinking test wells and demonstrating the oil possibilities of the State.

Those behind the various plans to sink these test wells believe that the proved oil fields of eastern Wyoming extend eastward into South Dakota, and that some parts of western South Dakota will yet develop oil fields as extensive and profitable as those of eastern Wyoming.

Preparations have been completed to sink test wells near Lemmon, near Leslie, and at Blunt, to determine, if possible, whether or not oil can be struck in those districts. Drilling was commenced in the Standing Butte district, also west of the Missouri River, several weeks ago, and it is now announced that the drillers have given up hope of striking oil above the artesian water basin which underlies the greater part of the State, but appear to be confident of striking oil-sands if the drill is extended below the great artesian basin. This would entail drilling several hundred feet deeper, and it may be decided to have the drill sent down to this depth, even at the great expense involved, with the object of definitely determining whether or not oil can be found in paying quantities there.

MILITARISTS SEE INFLUENCE WANING

Changes Effected in Congress by Adoption of Budget Policy Believed to Assure Greater Power to Their Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Anxiety is felt in militarist circles, especially outside of Congress, that the determination of the future military and naval policy of the United States will pass entirely from the legislative committees into the hands of the new super-appropriations committee, under the radical change in the budget policy of the House of Representatives.

The claim is made by its sponsors that the Budget Committee was created and the consideration of appropriations taken away from the Military Affairs Committee and Naval Affairs Committee, to separate legislation from appropriations. The real effect of it has been, however, to place the vital part of service legislation in the hands of the Appropriations Committee.

During the handling of the last appropriations the chairmen of the Military and Naval Affairs committees were largely stripped of their power over legislation, and the reorganization of the Appropriations Committee under the new system means that the action of the legislative committees, even if approved by the House, will amount to little more than an abstract declaration of policies unless Congress appropriates money to carry out their recommendations.

Supervision to Be Close

In the last session there was a subcommittee on fortifications of the Appropriations Committee, but now this has been eliminated and all preparedness appropriations will be handled by two main sub-committees, one acting for the War Department and the other for the Navy Department.

So tightly will the Appropriations Committee hold the purse strings of the nation that even the power to fix the size of the army and the strength of the battle fleet will be lodged with it. To add to the anxiety of big army and navy men, the Appropriations Committee is safely packed with anti-militarists. Appropriations for carrying out the present naval building program, authorized in 1916, must come out of the Appropriations Committee, and at the present rate of expenditures, it is computed that the program will not be completed before 1926.

Without a doubt the Appropriations Committee will dominate more than ever before the shaping of the military and naval policy. As indicated by the present condition of the navy, the Appropriations Committee can still further reduce its strength without any action on the part of the Naval Affairs Committee, or any hearings given before it. Naval men place upon the Appropriations Committee responsibility for the fact that the naval reserve force has been practically put out of commission, and that the Navy Department has been forced to lay up a large number of warships because of the shortage in personnel.

When the last naval appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, nearly $100,000,000 was added to the original House measure. Anti-militarist members of the House Appropriations Committee, however, fought successfully against the great bulk of increases, with a result that the appropriations were deeply cut.

Policies Are Opposed

There is a growing discontent in Congress over the new method of handling the supply bills, due chiefly to the fact that the legislative powers are being gradually but surely taken away from the most important committees when the question of appropriations is concerned. But critics fear that any open attack they might make on the system would be construed as opposition to a well-considered budget, while economy restrains others. Most of them are simply biding their time.

With the beginning of the next session, the Appropriations Committee of the House will consider the first budget, which will be submitted to Congress in December by President Harding. The Conference on Limitation of Armament will then be in session, and a radical departure from the present military policy may be ordered by the Administration as a result of the recommendations of the Conference. However these recommendations may affect preparedness, the Appropriations Committee, holding the purse strings, will be the dominating influence in Congress so far as carrying out the propsed policy is concerned. The Military Affairs Committee and the Naval Affairs Committee will act merely in an advisory capacity.

PROBLEMS OF STATE SCHOOLS IN INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Improvement of rural schools and the enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law are matters that will receive the special attention of Benjamin J. Burris he announced when he assumed his duties as state superintendent of public instruction. He succeeds L. H. Hines, who is now president of the state normal school. Mr. Burris said that whatever changes of policy he might make would be governed by the results of the proposed educational survey of the state, to be made under the direction of a commission created by the last Legislature.

"In suggesting things that are still needed for our school system," said Mr. Hines in his formal letter of resignation to Governor McCray, "I would enumerate the following:

"More consolidated schools.

"Equal school advantages for country and city children.

"A greater supply of better-trained teachers for rural schools.

"The elimination of politics from the election of county superintendents.

"Erection of homes for teachers in rural districts.

"Adoption of the county unit of school administration in some form or other.

"Distribution of state school funds on the basis of attendance."

NEW CABINET IN PORTUGAL FORMED

As a Result of a Revolutionary Outbreak in Lisbon Former Government Has Resigned

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—News has reached here of a revolutionary outbreak in Lisbon. The details are at present scanty but go to show that during the morning yesterday the Republican Guards and sailors took complete possession of the city.

It is stated that a new government has been formed but the whereabouts of its offices is not yet known. The government offices of the old régime, including the postal and telegraphic departments, were immediately closed, and also banks and shops. According to the latest advices, there has been no fighting and complete order prevails.

A new democratic government has been formed in Lisbon under the presidency of Colonel Codlho. The new government's policy will be one of ruthless public economy, including the cutting down of the number of public officials, a reorganization of the army and navy and a plan of national development.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Portuguese Minister here announces the composition of the new Cabinet as follows:

Premier and Minister of the Interior—Col. Manuel Codlho.

Minister of Justice—Vasco de Vasconcellos.

Minister of Finance—Francis Anthony Correi.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Viega Simoes.

Minister of Commerce and Labor—Pires de Carvalso.

Minister of War—Col. Oliveira Simoes.

Minister of Marine—Macedo Pinto.

Minister of the Colonies—Maia Pinto

Minister of Instruction—Joas de Deus Ramos.

Minister of Agriculture—Antao de Carvalso.

KANSAS RAILROADS DO HEAVY BUSINESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas — Business on Kansas railroads has been larger in July and August of 1921 than in any previous year. In both of these months the railroads handled over 8000 more cars of freight loaded in this State than in the same months of any previous year, including the peak loadings of the war period. According to the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, the car loadings of all the railroads in this State in July, 1918, was 61,540 and in August 71,956, while in the same months of 1921 the figures were, respectively, 88,658 and 96,953.

This is the actual number of cars loaded with all classes of merchandise in the State during these two months of each year. August is the heaviest grain shipping month. In July the grain movement gets fairly under way and reaches its peak in August. One-third of the total loadings in these two months is grain. In July this year the roads loaded 26,575 cars of grain and 6730 cars of grain products. In August they loaded 24,549 cars of grain and 9119 cars of grain products.

The shipments of cement and salt also show heavy increases over those of any previous years. There were heavy decreases in hay shipments but only slight decreases in coal and live stock shipments during the two months.

ARMY TO SELL REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department is preparing to sell at auction more than 70 real estate tracts over the country, regarded as useless for present or future army purposes. Among the tracts to be sold as soon as authorization can be obtained from Congress are many obtained during the war for special purposes, but the list also includes a number of old-time fort and military post sites.

NEWS SUMMARY

Initial steps are being taken by the Department of Agriculture in Washington for the taking over, under a law recently enacted, of the supervision of stockyards controlled by the large meat-packing firms. Regulations are being prepared under which all yards falling within the scope of the law will be operated. p. 5

A defeat for the conservative members of the Republican Party in the Senate was embodied in the passage, yesterday, of a motion which will pave the way to deletion from the revenue bill of clauses giving exemption from taxation to corporations trading largely abroad. The attack on the clauses was launched several weeks ago by Senator La Follette, who was able to prove that no such subsidy as the one proposed had been granted British traders, as propagandists for the bill had previously alleged. p. 4

The National Council for the Limitation of Armament effected its permanent organization yesterday, the second large body to take action this week. The delegates are said to represent 6,000,000 people, and will strive to consolidate public sentiment for the purpose expressed in the council's title, acting with similar bodies already formed in England and Japan. The officers have been chosen but their names are withheld, pending notification and acceptance. The council's headquarters will serve as a reference room for information on the questions under discussion. p. 1

Militarists in and out of Congress resent the passing of their power, formerly represented in the military and naval committees, to control appropriations for men and ships. All such appropriations are now to be considered and reported, under the budget plan, by so-called super-appropriations committees, one acting on army and one on navy expenditures. It is claimed that these committees are "packed" by anti-militarists. p. 4

A national anti-lynching law is recommended by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, to suppress the growing menace of mob violence. The bill as reported to the House, would give jurisdiction to federal courts when there is danger of violence at the hands of a mob. The failure of state courts to administer justice in the past has been marked. The bill would also penalize officials who failed in their duty of protecting prisoners. p. 4

The leaders of the railway brotherhoods refused to make any comment last night following their meeting with the members of the Railway Labor Board at Chicago. They left for Cleveland still maintaining their reticence on the outcome of negotiations. Meanwhile the railway executives have inserted an advertisement for workers in newspapers in Chicago and other large cities. p. 1

Through the Council of Ambassadors the decision of the League of Nations concerning Upper Silesia has been communicated to Warsaw and Berlin. The decision differs but slightly from the conclusions already published. The allied commissioners and troops will remain in the disputed district until the whole matter is settled. In Poland the decision has general approval, as it has in Britain and France. In Germany opposition is rising to it but it is not expected that any revision will be necessary. p. 1

Following upon his conversations with the Italian and French governments, Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, expects to reach London before Mr. Lloyd George leaves for Washington. He hopes to exchange views on the situation in Anatolia. French unofficial opinion is recognized as hostile to the Constantine régime, but the Greeks feel that the Premier will find sentiments less hostile in England. No secret is made of Greek satisfaction at Angora's truculent attitude toward France. p. 1

Lisbon has been the scene of a revolutionary outbreak. Republican guards and sailors took complete possession of the city and business, official and private, was practically suspended. A new government has been formed. p. 2

In consequence of complaints about internment camps in Ireland a joint committee has been arranged by the conference at 10 Downing Street for the purpose of supervision. The question of the release of internees will only be dealt with in connection with the terms of final peace. p. 2

China is making vast strides. Although internal strife and the endeavor to free herself of foreign domination have overshadowed efforts in other directions they have not prevented her from engaging in vast works of improvement. Canton has pulled down the ancient wall and made it into a boulevard, established an efficient police force and put up public schools for boys and girls. Likewise Shanghai and Peking have undergone remarkable changes. Shansi has introduced reforms that justify its claim to be the model province. Truly China is substituting new lamps for old. p. 1

SUITS INVOLVE LOAN BY DAKOTA BANK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Supreme Court of North Dakota has taken a hand in the lawsuit started by taxpayers of Stutzman County which brought forth an order from J. A. Coffey, district judge, which state officials said would paralyze the entire governmental machinery of the State. The higher court dissolved the temporary order issued by Judge Coffey declaring the Bank of North Dakota insolvent and prohibiting the Bank of North Dakota from receiving deposits and various governmental agencies, including tax collection department, from functioning.

The Supreme Court set November 1, three days after the recall election on October 28, as the time for hearing Judge Coffey and plaintiffs on an order to show cause why a prohibitory injunction should not be made permanent. The lawsuit, instituted for taxpayers by Ormsby McHarg, a New York lawyer, formerly of Jamestown, was a bombshell in the North Dakota recall campaign.

William Lemke, Attorney-General, in his showing to the court, maintained that the Bank of North Dakota was not only solvent, but in very strong position at this time.

STATE ASKS CONTROL OF FARM RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—To make the state a unit in the distribution of the available money for the relief of the farmers is the plan of the South Dakota Bankers Association, which now has a committee at work on the plan, said to have the united support of the state's congressional representatives at Washington, who are considering the matter with the War Finance Corporation.

It is urged that South Dakota is strictly an agricultural and stock-raising section, and that its interests can be better served by dealing direct with the War Finance Board at Washington through the regular channels for the distribution. It is pointed out that in the recently authorized loan of $15,000,000 practically all will go to the farmers of Minnesota and North Dakota, and South Dakota will get little benefit.

Women with Full Figures

An attractive figure is not a matter of size but of correct proportions. The stout women who are never spoken of as "stout" are those who give a little time and thought to proper corseting.

Rengo Belt Corsets give the wearer an appearance of slenderness. The exclusive Rengo Belt feature, is that it is strengthened at the points of greatest strain. They have the reputation of being "the most economical corsets of their kind ever devised."

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WHATEVER YOU NEED—BUY IT NOW

Lucius the Extraordinary

Lucius is no more like other office boys than his name suggests his occupation. He has none of the buoyancy that one associates with a Tom, none of the enthusiasm or noisiness of a Bill or a Jack. Lucius is enveloped in perpetual peace, which state he apparently prefers to one of sparkling interest in things. He occupies his post of duty a silent shadow, displaying no joy even when told to run errands which promise such interesting developments as long bus rides or sandwiches in restaurants. He is equally unemotional when anything out of the ordinary happens at the office. No visitor, however important, succeeds in impressing him. The president of the company might be the janitor; his daughter, the scrubwoman. Lucius makes no distinction in classes. He is just as indifferent to the one as to the other.

Whether Lucius cultivated his calm or whether he was just born with it is a matter of constant conjecture among his fellow workers. Some are inclined to think that he came into the world clothed in the calm and the cap which always covers his head. The cap he has never been known to remove. As has been said before, Lucius recognizes no class distinctions, neither does he appear to notice any change of temperature within or without. The cap is his ever-present companion. Because a thin fringe of red sticks out beneath it, it is generally supposed that his hair is red but no one has been able to prove this. Lucius considers it his own business and, because the cap is as calm as himself, never awry, never tossing a saucy peak in the air, never tipped backward, no one has been given the least chance to investigate. There are some ardent admirers of Lucius, however, who stoutly maintain that never could one of his disposition have red hair. Titian, perhaps, or a tempered red, but never just red.

The only other features of his apparel of which one is distinctly conscious are his shoestrings, which seem always to be going on ahead of him, blazing the trail with a series of taps from the metal tips, followed by the confused sound of Lucius' shoes clumping down on them. Even the gorgeous neckties of the genus office-boy are missing. Lucius wears none.

The guardian of the outer door, then, is by no means a Little Lord Fauntleroy but, on the other hand, neither is he the office boy of one's cinema-colored imagination. He differs from Little Lord Fauntleroy because graciousness of manner is unknown to him. He differs from the popular idea of the office boy because he has never been known to whistle, to leap over the gate which separates his sanctum from the office waiting-room, or to speak in a pert manner. When he speaks at all he jerks it out as if it were extremely irksome to answer questions.

Lucius has never been known to laugh heartily but this does not mean that he is not amused at one or two things, principal among which are the newspaper comic strips, the only taste which he seems to have in common with his clan. But even this slight affiliation is not whole-hearted. His very method of approach when one of these prized sections finds its way to his desk is proof that Lucius is not like other boys. He opens the sheet gravely and settles himself. From behind the highly colored pages burst no guffaws, no shouts of merriment.

"I think," said the stenographer one day, "that the way Lucius reads the comic sheet is the most comic thing I have ever seen."

She had hardly finished speaking when Lucius approached her and engaged her in a discussion over the relative merits of some of the clownish heroes. He asked in a dispirited voice if she considered this one funnier than that, pointing out his favorites with much rattling and turning of papers, really making considerable noise for Lucius.

"Why, Lucius," she said when he had conducted her through the pictured story of a pair of famous cartoon heroes, "I can't think what you can see funny in that. I think it's awfully silly."

"Well, it isn't," said Lucius quietly, "it's funny. It's the funniest of all."

He said it in the same "that ends it" manner that he assumed to deliver his daily ultimatum about mail or the lack of it. He then returned to his work and was seen pondering over the strip at intervals all day. The stenographer said she never saw such a boy and went back to her work.

Another day she asked him, "Have you seen the fine coasting on the hill, Lucius. I suppose you have had your sled out."

"No, ma'am," answered Lucius, without raising his head, "my sliding days are over."

"My word!" said the stenographer, and so completely did his mantle of reticence envelop him that she dared not ask him why. However, they still discuss the comics because she feels that it gives Lucius pleasure.

Lucius, as may be imagined, reveals very little of his family life, but it has been gleaned from various sources that when he leaves the office he goes to a large house, available to his family because it is ramshackle as well, and there joins a phalanx of brothers and sisters of assorted shapes and sizes. Family life, one gathers, is calm and unruffled.

How Lucius occupies himself during those delicious intervals between home duties and office duties, no one knows. If he swims, or skates, or reads or plays ball one never hears of it. What, one wonders, does go on under that gray cap? Ambition? Hopes? And what will they come to? Will not Lucius, because of his calm, the momentous decision of his voice, his long silences and the fewness of his utterances, perhaps come one day to be regarded as a great man?

MOTOR CAMPING IN THE HILLS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Camping out is a great American diversion, and for welcome variety there is no way more novel than that of the motor camper. If you would be truly professional, a pup tent is quite the proper thing to take, for it will provide sleeping quarters for two in good weather or bad, it will shed water in more or less degree, and can be pitched and struck inside of a couple of minutes.

Linc and I, being more or less hardy explorers of the adjacent corners of the earth, went the pup tent way and found it admirable. So did Rosine, our current motor car, under whose rear seat it could be stowed. We also carried a frypan, Sambo by name and black by nature, a lop-sided kettle known as Annabelle and a bailing tin of no name and very little shape. We also possessed a canteen that had been through the Spanish war, a couple of tarpulins and a great many blankets. Moreever for supreme utility, we had a red rubber blow pipe, known as the "exhilirator" which when duly assisted, affected the camp fire in the general manner of a bellows. Having made these arrangements, we put ourselves into our oldest clothes, shook hands with our friends and relatives, and departed for the wilds.

From the very first we enjoyed motor camping; the swift glimpses of hazy summits to the north, the winding up hill and down ways of dusty New Hampshire roads, shimmering fields of goldenrod and the smoke from lone farmhouses at twilight. We found joy, too, in hasty camp fires, built inside rude stone "fireplaces."

The land was ours to do as we chose with. If we found an inviting pond we stopped, and when we desired went on again. Sometimes the mists of morning would have hardly boiled down the valleys before we were in Rosine and off for new fields to conquer. New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, lay before us. Lodging for the night was no problem. Our commissariat traveled with us. If a road beckoned, we followed it. A mountain with a scarred and rocky face lured us, and we stopped to climb. Did we seek wilderness, we could find miles on miles of uncut timber! A town? It was a problem to choose which! At the Canadian border one day, we could be well south of Squam Lake the next, and wherever a horse and cart could go, there went the willing Rosine!

She stood uncomplainingly on rock-bound hillsides, she crossed roaring mountain streams on wooden bridges, she traversed cow-path and hill track, but she was ever ready and ever reliable. We climbed through Franconia with white dust on the running-boards, we slid down Dixville in a torrent of rain. The top leaked—of course—and the mountain rains found crevice and cranny in the side curtains, but we donned "slickers" and drove on. We spent one night underneath a gaunt and towering peak south of the Flume, another in a wild and barren valley of the north, where we could see the silver Connecticut idling to the sea, and yet another in a wall of fog that wreathed away to show us the Presidential Range like a ragged wall before our startled eyes.

Sometimes, whirling along in the early mornings, we would startle a deer and see its white flag go flirting away into the underbrush, or it might be an inquisitive rabbit watching us from the shadow of a roadside thicket. Bear, we heard of but never saw, but by night the porcupines came out to lick the salt from patient Sambo. Some days we rode till the swift twilight of those northern hills fell upon us, and we pitched camp with more haste than discretion, and used an electric torch to determine the state of the cooking, on others we traveled five miles or ten, maybe idling and taking snapshots.

The south we liked not so well, but we discovered a glorious country about many-peaked Chocorua, and a kindly land adjoining Big and Little Squam. At last, for all things must have an end, Rosine chugged home. That much-enduring car was nearly unrecognizable beneath her layer of white dust, the canteen had lost its stopple, and Sambo had bounced up and down on the pup tent, with the result that that highly esteemed article of furniture was very barbarically decorated with futuristic patterns in black smut.

YELLOW LEAF

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Yellow Leaf, Yellow Leaf,
Where would you be,
Down with the Red Leaf
Or high on the tree?

Let the wind blow, wind blow,
Yellow would fall,
Fall in the wind, softly and slow
Where red leaves call.

Yellow is the earth, and red,
Bare and brown the tree.
Wind has put the leaves to bed.
Drawn the snow-sheet soon will be.

IN THE TOWN THAT NEVER GREW UP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

As soon as I was across the wooden planks which bridge the moat round the old town wall and past the great, gray, round tower which was once a town gate, I knew I had seen Nuremberg before. You are not to interpret me as meaning "because it was so like a Rackham drawing or a Grimm's fairy tale." I knew I had really seen it. For years and years I had known those oddly colored, old houses, with oriels jutting out from the first floor, though the wooden brackets of these were much more gloriously carved than in my remembrance of them. Houses with many corbie-steps there were, and houses with red-tiled hip-roofs of steep pitch, in which dormer windows, climbing one above another, as up a ladder skyward, lifted sleepy eyelids and seemed to wink in the sun. Oh! I knew them.

Across the Bridge of the Barefooted, across the market place, climbing toward the castle I went. More

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dürer's house, Nuremberg

and more fairy-tale houses were crowding up the slant. There was such a crowd of them and the slant was so steep that they couldn't all hope to keep their footing, so up they climbed anyhow, backward, forward, sideways, their red roofs leaning against or away from the green trees under the castle walls. Somehow they all reminded me of toys. I was walking through a toy town glued together by rather unskillful humans for a giant's children to play with. Then suddenly I understood. These Germans, once toymakers by popular appointment to the world, had taken their own towns for models, and I had actually played with Nuremberg myself, out of a box that was labeled "Made in Germany."

True, there were moments in this capital city of Toyland when I fancied that it might itself have been modeled on the toys made in its many factories. Go round the lane off the Guildhall into the fruit market. Here, in a shabby square, low among the tall, mean houses and gray against the yellow pears and plums, stands on its minute pedestal a two-foot statue—the Little Goose Boy, who carries, tucked under his young arms, a couple of hissing, struggling geese. Isn't it only a toy statue? Or come along round to the back of St. Sebald's, over the cobblestones in front of Hans Sachs' inn and Dürer's, the Golden Post Horn, where a gilded horn still dangles aloft, under the dusky picture of a postboy; dodge under the chain that now fends off vehicles from the alley; and look for just a minute at this toy penthouse of an inn which was propped up there against the tiniest of chapels quite 300 years before the founding of New York. Though it looks like half an old narrow-gauge railway carriage, with a lean-to roof, this Bratwurstglöcklein really is an inn. If you like to stare through the tiny windows, you can see people inside.

Why, at times the whole town seems nothing but a Noah's Ark. Stand casually for a few minutes at any window overlooking the wide, grass-planted, be-statued square opposite the huge railway station and a post office as huge and just watch the traffic. Men, women and children, but chiefly women, shuffle past in scores, dragging along by shoulder ropes their small carts, three feet long by two broad and two feet high, modeled on the ordinary ox-wagon of the south, but fit to be harnessed to a collie. Some of the carts are filled with washing, some with vegetables, some with just such brown paper parcels as might be left by a draper's delivery van. The merest toys of carts they are. If you are in luck, you may even see from your window the funny little mustard-yellow mail vans of Nuremberg, trekking in slow procession from post office to station, the 39 of them in numerical order. And at any hour whatever you will see, unhurrying by, the most ordinary of clerks, who wears, with an ordinary jacket suit, Bavaria's green felt hat, against the crown of which a silver buckle fastens jauntily a tuft of fiber, a sprig of heather or a bunch of clippings from the pine woods.

Though you cannot call Nuremberg a city of industrial Germany, an industrious Germany it is, and hundreds of factories rise up round its walls. Not toy factories only. They make brushes and combs here, lead pencils and type and night lights. I think it is a pleasant thing that Germany's night lights should come from this fairy-tale town that never grew up; and once I was very glad, indeed, to remember that they made pencils, for the first time I landed in Nuremberg was so soon after the armistice that there had not yet been time to hang the station's name-plate up again, taken down during the war lest some passing soldier might learn his whereabouts, and all I recognized, as the train slowed in, was the big sign on Faber's lead-pencil works. But you must not imagine the toy factories are skyscrapers. One of the most famous in the world hides in an ancient house that has a tangled garden full of currant bushes and honeysuckle, away behind the churchyard of St. John. Outside the toy shops are as modest. But only go in.

Perhaps as good as any is that long, dark, low shop up in Theresa Street. Down its two or three wooden steps, and you are in the real Bavaria. For its shelves are lined with open boxes, mostly wooden, and the boxes are filled with Bavaria in miniature. You can buy a furnished doll's house, with nice clean tile floors, a clumsy porcelain stove and gay window boxes, all complete. Or would you rather have a boxful of furniture, typical of the countryside and fascinating in completeness, from the round table and stiff, ugly chairs, both painted in bright green and brighter blue, to the lace tidies and the tiny pot of geraniums? Or are you setting up in trade—one of the small trades of the once thrifty Germany? Here you can turn grocer or blacksmith forthwith and have not the least trouble about stocks or tools. At first glance all along these shelves I thought the making of lead soldiers had been given up; but the famous soldiers of Nuremberg only lived across the shop, and beauties they were, if war and beauty may ever be said to abide together. A few years ago people used to collect them as passionately as postage stamps or old china, and perhaps soon will again.

Nürnberger Tand
Geht durch alle Land.

boasts the old rhyme. You can turn it into this rough couplet if you like: Soon again it will be ringing true. Not without reason have I called this a city of industrious Germany.

To the world's girls and boys
Go old Nuremberg's toys.

I could take you through many churches and show you masterpieces of German wood carving in nearly every one. Masters of wood the Germans always were. And Nuremberg, you remember, was once the home of Dürer, greatest of the great wood engravers, not of Germany only, but of Europe, and perhaps for all time. Yet, homely Bavarian as he was, he would have been the first to suggest, "Go and look around the shops in our marketplace, if you want to see what we can do with woodstuff." For here in the marketplace his countrywomen can can stock their beloved kitchens with such goods as they chiefly love, white and smooth and scrubable, oh! everlastingly scrubable. Pasteboards of every width, rolling-pins of every length, bowls of every depth, spoons of every size that hang in a neat numerical row from a board as neatly turned as they and ready for pegging up against the kitchen wall. Even the shops where you can buy Nuremberg honey cakes, fresh and crisp, are not more delightful to the German housewife than those which sell this pine-wood turnery.

One-third of Bavaria is woodland, and you must go northward into the woods for a little, if you want to understand Nuremberg. Watch the swineherds, in accordance with old custom, planting a blackthorn in the lefthand corner of the sty, or the goosegirls rubbing their switches with fennel on the road to a fair. Go into the fields to the south, where the last sheaf of corn is left, not for the oxen which plow them, but for Woden, as the last apple is left in the orchards, or corn and fruit will fall next year. Do not trouble about going to Bavaria at all, if to you folklore is but the learned man's apology for a fairy tale, and you imagine that fairy tales should be put away with childish things. To be sure, you will see a cleanly, pleasant people, who will everywhere speed you on your way, even out of an ordinary shop, with their charming, "Gruss' Gott!" but the real Bavaria you will not see, for the real Bavaria is the Pamir plateau from which most fairy tales have wandered into the nurseries of the world.

MIDNIGHT DIPLOMACY

Imagine yourself behind a screen in the Palace of the President of China. Japan's Minister and China's President face to face—and the fate of China hanging in the balance. *Paul S. Reinsch*, ex-Minister to China, starts his intimate story of secret diplomacy in the Far East in the November

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ASIA

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HISTORY AS SHE IS WROTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It is a tradition of the British people that certain subjects must always be treated with gravity. Such matters may or may not be serious in themselves, but that is not the point Should they by any chance present a ludicrous aspect, one must pretend it is not there. History, for instance, both ancient and modern, is one such subject. There must surely be a trade union of British historians; for the achievement of so remarkable and uniform a solemnity can hardly be a mere coincidence; nor can it be produced by historical events themselves, nor, still less, by historical characters.

There has been a great deal of talk lately concerning the right method of teaching history in schools. Has it been mentioned that it is in fact impossible to teach history—or rather, to enforce the learning of it—so long as the child revolts against the lesson? Boys and girls are shrewd creatures. You cannot impose the unreal upon them, nor enforce respect where it is not due. They cannot believe for instance, that the real annals of a nation consist entirely in the acts and deeds of its sovereign, or even of its parliament, or even in the caprices of those singular creatures described by historians as the King's favorites. Their own experience teaches them that in the common life of man the things which preoccupy the historian pass overhead. Again, it is difficult to understand how the modern methods of historical research, in which the Cambridge school of history is so justly eminent, can reveal the nature of the men of past time. How can lists of farms and figures of the rent paid for their hire, or statements of household accounts, or bundles of diplomatic correspondence, written not to tell but to conceal the truth, illuminate the past, when similar documents today do but obscure the present?

Now, if there be a trade union of historians—and one hastens to add that of course the idea is a wild conjecture—it is certain that two distinguished historians at least do not belong to the corporation. The name of the one is Mr. Lytton Strachey, and the name of the other is Mr. Philip Guedalla. Mr. Strachey came from Cambridge: Oxford is the intellectual home of Mr. Guedalla. It is several years since Mr. Strachey published his "Four Eminent Victorians," in which admirable group of portraits the biographer, discarding the historical convention, drew his subjects as they really were. Some people took umbrage. They thought Mr. Strachey ought not to have upset established notions. But it is an attribute of truth that it always upsets them.

While Mr. Strachey was writing his incomparable life of Queen Victoria, Mr. Quedalla was contributing to various periodicals, the collection of essays subsequently published under the title of "Supers and Supermen. Studies in Politics, History and Letters." His historical method is also the method of the artist. An exact and singularly perceptive student of history and of life—In a word, of mankind—Mr. Guedalla, like Mr. Strachey, finds the spectacle exceedingly amusing. He has not the restrained and subtle irony of Mr. Strachey; his effects are broader; and learned historian as he is, Mr. Guedalla does not disdain to play the jester. He does it exceedingly well. He scruples not to chaff his brother historians, the trade unionists.

"I had always imagined," he observes, "that Cliché was a suburb of Paris, until I discovered it to be a street in Oxford. Thus, if the working historian is faced with a period of 'deplorable excesses,' he handles it like a man, and writes always as if he was illustrated with steel engravings. . . . It is not possible in a short review to include the special branches of the subject. Such are those efficient modern textbooks, in which events are referred to either as 'factors' (as if they were a sum) or as 'phases' (as if they were the moon)."

Well, Mr. Guedalla ought to know; for in the very first sentence of a particularly "efficient modern textbook," "The Partition of Europe," by Philip Guedalla, we read that the "situation of Western Europe in 1715 was the result of three factors." . . . And in the next sentence, "closed a distinct period of European history and ended with it a phase of French policy." After all, why not?

Mr. Guedalla has knowledge, insight, shining common sense and candor. His history of "The Partitions of Europe 1715-1815" proves his ability accurately and lucidly to portray the essential. His "Supers and Supermen" indicates more. It is the work of an artist, serene, detached and witty. There seems to be some danger lest Mr. Guedalla should enter politics. We might gain a statesman; but it is almost certain we should lose a wit.

WHEN HEATHER ROAMS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Indeed, it is real Scottish heather."

The gardener spoke with some asperity when he thought my glance betrayed a trace of doubt. Then he led me to the other side of the long bed at which I was looking in the Arnold Arboretum in Boston and waved a hand at the sign. "Calluna vulgaris," I read, and rubbed my chin, showing more doubt, I suppose, than before. The gardener was patient, though obviously disturbed by my horticultural ignorance.

"Go up to the building," he said, "and get a bulletin, which will tell you all about it." So I did. And I learned that the genuine heather of northern Europe flourishes perfectly well in New England, so well, indeed, that naturalized colonies have been found in two or three places. I learned, too, that there are several varieties, one with white flowers and one with flowers of crimson. Others, too, were mentioned and, being endowed with a measure of persistency and having the amplitude of time which comes from taking a vacation on foot instead of in a machine, I went back to the gardens to look at them. And it pleased me a little to think that doubtless I was gazing on a form of heather that few true clansmen had ever seen. There was one with gray-green foliage which caught my fancy, and another, very small, with pretty purple flowers, but only a few of them.

Evidently the gardener was pleased with my determination to get acquainted with the heather, for he vouchsafed additional information.

"Did you read about the heather in West Townsend?" he inquired.

"Yes," said I, "I did."

"But the book didn't tell you how it got there, did it?"

"No," I admitted, "it didn't."

"Well, then, I will, and you will know more than a lot of people did when that patch of heather was found. Some began to think that maybe heather grew wild here in New England, just as it does in Europe, but it doesn't, and so they found, after a time. But it puzzled them well, though. You see, sir, it was a Scottish lassie that brought it over—not the plants, mind you, like most people bring and which never live, but seeds. And the seeds came up and more seeds came from the plants that grew and presently there was a field of heather. Many Scotsmen used to go out to see it, but it is mostly gone now, crowded out by the underbrush and weeds."

Yet heather is still to be seen growing in large patches in Massachusetts, and I myself was fortunate enough a little later to see it. The owner of a large estate in a town several miles from Boston began planting heather years ago. His superintendent, who loves it, has been signally successful in getting it established, so that now it seeds itself and makes a wonderful great patch of color. A vista has been cut through the trees so that it may be seen from the big house on the hill, and tufts of it are growing here and there about the garden walks.

I came away with a bunch of heather blooms in my hands and was told not to put the stems in water. And now, weeks later, they still occupy a place in the center of my study table, a delight to all visitors and to many a curiosity. "Calluna vulgaris, you know," I remark casually by way of calling attention to it. But not when my Scottish neighbor comes in. Then I stand determinedly in front of it, well aware that he is not satisfied with the sprig for his buttonhole which I dole out from time to time.

PARIS MIDINETTES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Paris milliners are bewailing the shortage of midinettes. All the girls, they complain, are now learning typewriting and are becoming clerks in offices. There are no more petites maids to be had, and the millinery trade of France is therefore menaced.

One may suspect this statement to be greatly exaggerated. If one takes a stroll in the beautiful Place Vendôme, which is the center of the best millinery houses, at meal times and at closing time, one will find the square peopled with the bright, bird-like girls whom it has been the habit to describe as midinettes. If one goes into the Tuileries Gardens at certain hours of the day, the benches in this pleasant spot of flowers and statues will be found crowded with midinettes taking their frugal repast, which they share with the Paris sparrows. But in spite of these evidences, irrefutable and cheerful, of the continued existence of the midinette, the dressmakers and milliners are probably right in asserting that there is at least a relative shortage.

The word midinette is now by general consent applied to all classes of girls who are employed in the workshops of la mode, and who for some unknown reason traditionally cultivate the happiest of dispositions. Why the midinette should be gayer than her sister in the stores, why she should be more careless and more childishly charming than the girls in offices, remains a mystery. But it is certainly true that she does particularly possess the genius of smiles. Apparently she cannot be gloomy. With her deft fingers she makes dainty dresses for herself out of unconsidered trifles and wears them with a grace that some of the rich clients of the couturiers might well envy.

Writers and artists have often placed this brisk butterfly creature in their books and on their canvas. The midinette has become the symbol of a certain happy heedlessness, of a certain cunning in the little arts of life. Undoubtedly she is a picturesque figure; undoubtedly Paris would be poorer without her. But it should not be forgotten that, light-hearted and laughing as she is, there is another side to the career of midinette. Long has she been underpaid and often has she spells of unemployment. If she keeps a beaming countenance, it is not because her profession has always been a desirable one. She frequently has hard times. It is then no wonder that girls are deserting the fashion trades and are going into offices.

But the lot of the midinette has been improved since the war. Wages and hours are better. A number of advantages have been added. The Syndicate of the Mode, in appealing to Paris girls to adopt this business, takes care to point out that things are not what they were. There is apparently some alarm lest the midinette should gravely diminish in numbers and the fashion trade suffer accordingly. New efforts are being made to recruit the ranks, and it is therefore to be presumed that the familiar spectacle of the midinette feeding the moineaux in the Jardin des Tuileries will still be seen.

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TREATY OF PEACE A MERE FORMALITY

Resumption of Commercial Interchange Awaits Settlement of Reparations and Return of Germany's Financial Stability

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —For the benefit of those who expected something definite to happen immediately upon the approval by the Senate of the treaty with Germany, it was officially explained yesterday that "ratification" is a word loosely used in that connection. The treaty was signed by the President, and the Senate has merely given its consent, as provided under the Constitution. The Attorney-General has under consideration the question of the desirability of the President issuing a proclamation formally announcing the existence of peace. This is not believed to be necessary, but it may be done merely to emphasize the fact that both countries are now prepared to take up questions of mutual interest on a peace basis.

The note announcing that all the conditions relative to the establishment of peace have been complied with will be sent to Berlin at once, and the German Government, on its side, will present its memorandum, to the American representative, in exchange for the American memorandum.

This will complete the formal regulations for the setting up of peace, and will be followed at once by the restoration of diplomatic relations and the appointment of diplomatic representatives. The matter of keeping or removing the armed forces on the Rhine, and the appointment of an American member of the Reparations Commission, will be taken up as soon as the formalities are concluded. There are at the present time about 13,000 Americans in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, and the Secretary of War said that it would be an easy matter to bring them home when it was decided that this should be done, as transports are constantly crossing the Atlantic and coming back practically empty. But the War Department will wait upon action by the State Department.

The subject of a commercial treaty with Germany has been agitated within the last day or two, but as has been previously explained by the State Department, that is another subject that will not come up for consideration until all the formalities connected with the negotiations of peace have been completed. As a matter of fact, the United States is well protected under the terms of the Versailles Treaty, which are incorporated in the German treaty, many pages of which are devoted to commercial subjects. Whatever securities and advantages Germany may feel she is entitled to may be made the subject of negotiation in the ordinary way between the two countries. As a matter of fact, as was pointed out by a high official yesterday, trade has been going on with Germany for the last year. Germany has bought, in that time, as much food and raw materials as she could pay for. What is needed is not a treaty to make commerce and trade between the two countries more effective, but the settlement of the reparations question and the renewed financial stability of Germany.

The ratification of the treaty will make it easier to find a foundation upon which to build these things, it is hoped, but it will not solve the problem.

JOURNALISTS' DISCUSS FREEDOM OF PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Hawaii

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Questions relating to the freedom of the press and training for journalism were discussed at today's meeting of the World Press Congress. The speakers included James Wright Brown, owner of the Editor and Publisher; Frank P. Glass of Birmingham, Alabama; Riley H. Allen of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin; Augustin Lazo of Cuba; Oswald Maynard, editor of "La Presse," Montreal; Col. E. F. Lawson of London; H. E. Davies, sub-editor of The Melbourne Argus; William Southern Jr. of Independence, Missouri, and Guy Innes of Australia.

Resolutions presented include requests that the sessions of the Armament Conference be open to representatives of the press, that individual memberships in the press congress be maintained at $5 a year and corporate membership at $10, and a demand for cheapening, extending and improving press communications, including the reduction of rates on press messages. Other resolutions included the urging of various governments to support the interchange of reliable, uncontrolled and uncensored news reports between the different peoples of the earth, proposals to support the work being done in training and educating young men and women for a journalistic career, to cooperate with the international press union to be organized in Belgium, and to appoint a committee to study present day conditions of the press in China and recommend such means of improvement as may be necessary.

DETROIT TO SEA BY WATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The possibilities of freighting without the expense of trans-shipping and long delays is shown in the arrival here by inland water route of a barge load of pig iron from Detroit, Michigan. The barge was towed 1000 miles to reach this port. It crossed Lake Erie to Buffalo and entering the New York barge canal at Buffalo moved to the Hudson River, thence to Long Island Sound for only 100 miles of "open water" towing. The shipment was ordered to be made by barge to avoid high freight rates and long delays in railroad transit.

ANTI-LYNCHING LAW IS RECOMMENDED

Federal Courts Would Be Given Jurisdiction in Bill Recommended by Committee, Which Would Try to Curb Mob Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —By recommending the enactment of a national anti-lynching law giving federal courts supreme jurisdiction in lynching outrages, the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee yesterday proposed the most drastic step yet contemplated by Congress to suppress the growing menace of mob violence.

Coupled with the alarming increase in lawlessness throughout the country, the bill is reported to the House at a time when its members are stirred by agitation over alleged Ku Klux Klan outrages. The Rules Committee which has been conducting a grand jury investigation of the activities of the Klan, is expected to give the bill a place on the calendar of the House at an early date.

Members of the House who sponsored the resolutions directed against the Klan are among the foremost champions of the anti-lynching bill. While the proposed law does not single out the Klan, they realize that its enactment would do more than anything else to stamp out night riding by masked men, whether members of the Klan or not.

Power of Federal Courts

In more ways than one, the anti-lynching bill goes to the root of the evil in undertaking to suppress mob law. One of the chief sources of difficulty in stamping out lynching is the failure of state courts in most cases to administer punishment to members of lynching parties even when indicted. By giving the federal courts jurisdiction this cause of complaint will be largely removed.

Every section of the bill contains "teeth," and prisoners charged with crime, when they fear violence at the hands of a mob, are given the right to trial before a federal court in another section of the state.

One of the changes is directed against officers of the law who fail to give proper protection to prisoners in their custody. State, county or municipal officers who fail to make all reasonable efforts to protect prisoners and who fail to arrest or prosecute members of mobs, would be tried in federal district courts on felony charges. Upon conviction they would be subject to imprisonment not exceeding five years or a fine of $5000, or both. Persons participating in mobs are liable to imprisonment for not more than five years.

Another drastic section of the bill imposes a fine of $10,000 upon the county in which the lynching takes place, the sum to be used for the family of the person who is lynched or for use of the federal government as the court sees fit.

"If a county is forced to pay many such fines," declared Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), Representative from Missouri, the author of the bill, "it is not likely that the taxpayers will permit lynching to continue." The fine thus imposed may be enforced by levy on county property or forced taxes. Failure to comply with the order should be treated as contempt of court.

Mr. Dyer announced that he would call up his bill in the House for early passage, believing the time is ripe for its passage. It will be fought by many members of the southern states, who will contend, among other things, that it violates the jurisdiction of state courts. It was reported from the Judiciary, however, despite the fact that all the Democratic members of the committee are from the south or from states largely interested in prohibition on the race question.

FRUIT VENDERS' SCALES INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — The department of weights and measures here has just appointed two inspectors to devote their entire time to investigating the scales used by fruit venders. The appointments were made as the result of repeated complaints of short weights in sales of fruits by venders on the streets.

About a year ago the department undertook vigorous warfare against cheating of the kind on the part of hucksters and retail dealers in the markets. The results were many prosecutions and the confiscation of a great number of inaccurate sales, until the condition was corrected.

FREE BATHS IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland—A building program which has the indorsement of both the superintendent of schools and the secretary of the free bath commission of this city, provides for the building of free baths in every new public school under construction, as well as in all school buildings which are to undergo renovation. Six schools recently completed have both baths and showers, the latter available for the use of pupils during school hours. The baths are to be open to the public as well as to the pupils, and there will be an attendant always in charge.

FOREIGN TRADE NOT TO ESCAPE TAXES

Senate Paves Way to Strike Off Revenue Bill Clauses Giving Freedom From Taxation to Corporations Trading Abroad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —After an exhaustive debate of two days, the United States Senate, late yesterday, paved the way to strike from the revenue bill one of its more important features, namely, the sections which are designed to relieve from the payment of taxes in this country of American foreign trade corporations which derive 80 per cent of their income from such trade.

By a vote of 35 to 30 the Senate adopted a motion to strike from the revenue bill the sections of the measure which define "foreign trader" and "foreign trade corporations," which are freed from taxation in the body of the bill. The vote was regarded as a clear indication that when the Senate reaches the sections in question they will be stricken out, leaving such accumulations of wealth as are derived from profits made abroad liable to its share of the tax burden at home.

Democrats Are United

The vote was expected to be close, but it was not at all expected that the Republican leadership of the Senate was about to suffer another defeat on an important section of the tax bill. It proved conclusively that when the farm bloc secured a compromise on other features of the measure, such as the transportation tax and the surtax, the compromise did not accomplish the solidification of the Republican Party. The farm bloc leaders loomed large again as insurgents.

Of the 36 who voted not to give tax exemption to foreign traders and foreign trade corporations, but to make them pay their share in accordance with the income received in the United States, as individuals or corporate bodies, 25 were Democrats and 11 were Republicans. Only one Democrat, Henry L. Myers of Montana, voted to retain the sections in the bill.

While the Democrats carried the day against the Senate Finance Committee proposal, the attack was launched several weeks ago by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, to whom is due the credit for the relentless fight which promises to defeat the exemption scheme, in behalf of which one of the strongest propaganda campaigns of the year was made before committees of Congress.

If the sections relating to the taxation of foreign traders and foreign trade corporations were retained in the bill it would mean that every cent derived from such trade under the definition of the bill would be exempt from taxation in the United States.

No British Subsidy

The claim made in support of the scheme was that other nations such as Great Britain made exemptions in their tax laws for foreign trade corporations. Senator La Follette, however, after challenging the Republican finance experts to give proof of this allegation in vain, was himself able to refute it completely. He said the text showed that the British have no such general provisions.

If Great Britain relieved these corporations from the payment of domestic taxes on money derived from companies doing 80 per cent of their business abroad in order to enable them to extend the trade and commerce of the country and compete with other countries in the same field, it was contended that it was only fair that the United States should do the same. This argument was repeated throughout the last year before committees of Congress, and it was not until Mr. La Follette launched his fight that the character of the propaganda was revealed.

It is admitted that in some well-defined cases a strong argument can be made for relieving corporations of domestic taxes, but these sections were general in character and opened the way for wholesale exemptions; not only that but, as Mr. La Follette argued, they made it inevitable that domestic corporations with a foreign trade would organize the foreign trade business into a different corporation in order to secure the tax exemption.

Separate Corporation Inevitable

"How easy it would be," said the Senator, "for those corporations having a large foreign trade to organize a separate corporation for the foreign business, insuring 80 per cent of the profits of that particular corporation being derived from foreign business, and lifting all the income from it at once out of the reach of the tax gatherer of this country."

Referring to the claim made to the Finance Committee when the contested provisions were offered and repeated in the debate, to the effect that Great Britain had general legislation of the same exemptive character for foreign traders and foreign trade corporations, Senator La Follette said:

"That contention was made when these provisions were presented to the Committee on Finance of the Senate and they have been made in the course of the debate. I have been able to find the ordinances adopted by the colonial organization at Hong Kong, to which the Senator refers, and I have examined, I think, all of the British statutes upon the subject. I have invited those who made the contention that there are general British statutes making the broad exemptions which it has been contended are made, which has been put forth as the reason why we must adopt this general statute with respect to all corporations engaged in foreign business in all countries, to cite any specific enactments of the British Government which are general in their character."

OVERLAPPING BY POLITICAL PARTIES

In Manitoba Liberals Have Split Into Two Groups, While Labor Adherents Are Divided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — Differences of opinion have resulted in the splitting up into two or more factions of the Liberal Party sympathizers in Winnipeg and the adherents of Labor throughout Manitoba. As a result, several separate organizations, who have in effect the same political aims, are making individual preparations for the federal election campaign, and indications point to considerable and ineffective overlapping of work.

In the case of Labor, it was hoped to unite all the factions which exist in Manitoba into one organization by the formation of a Manitoba branch of the Canadian Labor Party, which was formed at the recent convention of the Trades and Labor Congress in Winnipeg. Recognized Labor bodies in Winnipeg include the Dominion Labor Party, the Independent Labor Party, the Socialist Party of Canada and the Socialist Labor Federation. In addition, there are the railway unions, which are not affiliated with the Trades and Labor Council, and other Labor units.

At the organization meeting, it was intended that candidates acceptable to the various Labor units should be nominated. The candidates, by obtaining the undivided support of the workers, it was hoped, would stand a much better chance of election than if candidates representative of various shades of Labor opinion were to oppose them, dividing the Labor vote and giving other party contestants the benefit of the division. This much was agreed upon by the delegates, and a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution.

Labor May Reunite

At a second meeting, however, the Center Winnipeg branch of the Independent Labor Party withdrew its delegates from the conference, thus shattering, temporarily at least, all hopes of solidifying the workers' strength. The action was based on the claim that the Canadian Labor Party should be composed of representatives from political bodies only, and not include delegates from different trade unions and other non-political organizations. The matter of union thus remains in abeyance, but it is hoped a settlement may be agreed upon at later meetings for which arrangements are being made.

In the case of the Liberals, two distinct organizations are functioning. There is the Manitoba Liberal Association, of which A. G. Hall is president, and the South Winnipeg Constituent Liberal Association, of which Duncan Cameron, member of the Manitoba Legislature, is provisional president. The trouble in the Liberal camp dates back to March of this year, when the association was reorganized and new officers elected. Some of the former officers, dissatisfied, it is stated, left the meeting and formed the body now known as the South Winnipeg Liberal Association. This organization has called a convention to nominate a candidate for its constituency, and its announcement has been countered with a circular issued by Mr. Hill in which he claims the faction is attempting to break up the National Liberal Party in Manitoba. The circular also states that it is preposterous that delegates from all over the Province should come to Winnipeg for the convention at the behest of the South Winnipeg members, and when the Manitoba Liberal Association considered the matter of holding a convention, some months ago, it was decided no action would be taken until a request from outside of Winnipeg should be made.

Liberal Party Delayed

The delays arising from this dispute, and other circumstances, has thus left the Liberals far behind, so far as organization for the campaign is concerned. The party has nominated no candidates as yet, but it is expected that the work will receive a considerable impetus when W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the National Party, arrives here on his tour at the end of this month or early in November.

It is apparent that the fight in Winnipeg will be between the Government Party and the candidates who may be nominated by either Labor as a whole, or by the various factions, should it not be possible to effect a union. In the rural districts, it is generally conceded that the candidates nominated by the Progressive, or Agrarian Party, stand the best chance of election.

PEACE LEAGUE ELECTS A. LAWRENCE LOWELL

NEW YORK, New York—The League to Enforce Peace has elected A. Lawrence Lowell president, to succeed Chief Justice William H. Taft, and voted to hold a national convention in Washington while the Armament Conference is in session. The purpose of the convention, it was announced, would be to emphasize the obligations of the United States in establishing world peace.

George W. Wickersham was elected chairman of the executive committee to succeed Mr. Lowell, who was appointed chairman of a committee to draft resolutions expressing the league's appreciation of Chief Justice Taft's efforts in its behalf

SHIPPING BOARD TO BE INVESTIGATED

Senate Asks Mr. Lasker for Full Accounting of Muddled Financial Affairs of the Board and Its Subsidiaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —First steps toward a sweeping investigation of the affairs of the United States Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in order that Congress may throw some light into the labyrinth of confusion, were taken by the United States Senate yesterday.

That body by a viva voce vote adopted a resolution calling on Albert B. Lasker, chairman of the board, to make forthwith a statement to the Senate of the debts, liabilities, the amount of claims pending against it and the extent to which these claims have been validated.

The resolution, which was introduced by Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, will also apply to the agencies of the Shipping Board, such as the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the companies which chartered board vessels, many of whom have never made an accounting to Congress, much less to the public, for the hundreds of millions thrown into what many senators regard as veritable "Augean Stables."

The discussion of the Poindexter resolution led to a heated debate on the Shipping Board, charges of fraud, inefficiency, waste and allegations of "sinister interests" at work in American shipping, being freely made, by Senator Poindexter and others.

Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, declared that for 100 years "sinister interests" had been at work to keep the American flag off the seas. Congress, he added, owes it to itself and the American people to ascertain the truth of charges made and to make a "clean out" if the charges are sustained.

It was proposed that the Poindexter resolution should be broadened to an authorization for an immediate inquiry into Shipping Board affairs by the Commerce Committee of the Senate. The final decision, however, was to use the statement called for by Mr. Poindexter as the basis for an exhaustive investigation. Independent resolutions of investigation are forthcoming. Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, has such a resolution pending. He promised to submit to the Senate within a few days data relative to American shipping which is "important and significant" of conditions.

"There has been the rankest kind of fraud perpetrated on the American people in some of the matters which involve the Shipping Board," Senator Poindexter declared. "It is high time the Shipping Board was compelled to give the American people an account of its stewardship."

It was indicated during the debate that some Republican senators do not have complete confidence in the new chairman of the Shipping Board, Mr. Lasker, although of course the "regular" administration group blame the chaos on the failure of the prevoius board to keep books at all.

"I called up Chairman Lasker the other day about some claims by constituents of mine and asked what he intended to do about these debts," said Mr. Poindexter. "He told me that these debts were not his and that he did not intend to do anything about them.

"It is entirely possible that Mr. Lasker, who knows the advertising 'game,' is not so well up in the rules of senatorial courtesy and that his shortcoming in this respect got him into a hornets' nest."

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, declared that the Shipping Board is not making good its promises of economy and demanded that Congress be informed as to the expenditures of money for salaries of officials.

"There were 3000 auditors some time ago," said Senator Borah. "There are still 1400. It is evident that the board is not carrying out the policy of economy it promised the American people."

Referring to the confusion inherited by the present board, Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from New Jersey, said that it would be impossible to get at the bottom of things because no books were kept.

"The books that were kept were worthless," charged Mr. Frelinghuysen. "That is evidenced by the fact that no statement has ever been made of the operations of the Shipping Board, and, furthermore, information that has never been challenged was that charges for cargoes have never been reported and this Shipping Board had practically to begin all over again to make charters of these ships pay their cargo returns."

"For over 100 years there has been a sinister influence in this country to keep the American ships off the seas," Senator Underwood declared. "Since the end of the war there have been all sorts of rumors, statements, in the newspapers and out, in reference to this bureau of the government that was created and built up for the purpose of furnishing the people of the United States with ships to carry their goods over the sea.

"I have no doubt that during the time of the war expenditures were made by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation that were extravagant, but I think it is unjust to the American people who want ships on the seas, flying the American flag, to carry their commerce, to allow the Shipping Board as at present constituted, or constituted in the past, to be a battledore and shuttlecock for the people who want to destroy our shipping fleet for their purposes, and I think Congress owes it to the American people not to leave these charges in a nebulous state; Congress should go to the bottom of them and if there is anything wrong, we should clean it out."

The text of the Poindexter resolution follows:

"The United States Shipping Board is hereby directed to report to the Senate a statement of the number of debts now owed by the Shipping Board or its subsidiary agencies, including the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation, with the amount of each and the total amount of the indebtedness; also to report at the same time what amount of money is available to the Shipping Board at present, or under appropriations already made, or from any other source, for the payment of this indebtedness; also to report to the Senate the number and total amount of claims which have been presented to the Shipping Board and which now remain unpaid; also what amount of such claims have been investigated and allowed by the Shipping Board as valid claims, and what amount of such claims now pending have not been investigated by the Shipping Board, the validity of which remain undetermined, and how long the said claims which remain undetermined have been pending before the board."

A similar demand was made in a House resolution also submitted yesterday.

PORT WORK BEGINS IN WESTERN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — President Obregon of Mexico has just signed decrees authorizing port works to cost 12,000,000 pesos (approximately $6,000,000) at the ports of Guaymas and Manzanillo, the former on the Gulf of California, in the State of Sonora, and the latter on the Pacific Ocean, in the State of Colima. Details of the work to be done are contained in the list issue of the "Diario Official" of Mexico.

The improvements at Guaymas, which is the most important of the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, call for an expenditure of $100,000 on a floating drydock, marine railway and repair yard for ships. Jose de la Llave, Commodore of the Mexican Navy, in charge of port works, has sent a staff of engineers to Guaymas, and the work has been commenced. The drydock will handle ships up to 5000 tons, and, though owned and operated by the federal government, will be available for work on commercial vessels.

Work at the port of Manzanillo, which is to cost about $5,000,000 is a resumption of the port development started in 1908 by Edgar K. Smoot, an American engineer. Originally, $14,000,000 was appropriated for the development and improvement of this port, but the revolutions from 1910 to 1920 halted the work, and the government has just reaffirmed the contracts with Mr. Smoot and made fresh appropriations to enable him to continue the development of the port. The first work to be done is the cutting off of a bill and the dumping of the earth into the bay, thus forming some 400 acres of level land for wharf, rail terminal and industrial sites. The harbor is to be completely lined with a concrete sea-wall, and the wharves are to be of concrete and steel.

Manzanillo is connected with Mexico City by a branch of the National Railways of Mexico, which passes through Colima and Guadalajara, and with the United States by the Southern Pacific of Mexico.

BALTIMORE CLERGY ASSAILS OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Maryland — Alleged failure to enforce the prohibition law in Maryland, as well as the recent interview in which he declared it to be impossible to enforce such a law, have made Edmund Budnitz, prohibition director for this State, the target for scathing attacks on the part of the ministry.

Quoting Mr. Budnitz as saying that he had no knowledge of the illegal sale of liquors in a certain locality, the Rev. Dr. David Hughes, pastor of a Presbyterian church in the same vicinity, stated to his congregation that he had supplied the prohibition director with the names and addresses of shopkeepers who were selling intoxicating drinks, but that when he later investigated the establishments run by these men they were still in operation.

Following action recently by the Ministerial Union of Baltimore, a delegation went to Washington to urge the removal of the prohibition director from office.

CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, California — The Madero Irrigation District has filed suit in the Superior Court of Madera to condemn the waters in the San Joaquin River now claimed by Miller & Lux as riparian. This suit is by 20 times the largest condemnation suit ever filed in the district, involving as it does 650,000 acre feet of the waters of the San Joaquin River now claimed by the Miller & Lux interests.

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CORNELL WELCOMES ITS NEW PRESIDENT

ITHACA, New York—Cornell University turned from its books, laboratories and workshops yesterday to inaugurate a new president, Dr. Livingston Farrand. The university also laid the cornerstone of a new chemical laboratory, for which Charles M. Schwab, the steelmaster, gave $1,500,000.

More than 125 universities and colleges sent representatives to Ithaca for today's ceremonies. Greetings from sister institutions of learning were confided to President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, for the colleges of the east; President M. L. Burton of the University of Michigan, for those of the middle west, and President R. L. Wilbur, spokesman for colleges of the Pacific slope. Albert W. Smith, for many years Dean of Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering, who has been acting president since the resignation of Jacob Gould Schurman, delivered to Dr. Farrand the charter of the university. Mr. Smithh, who, in his undergraduate days, was one the greatest of Cornell oarsmen, retires from active service in the university.

The faculty chose Dean W. A. Hammond as its spokesman, while the Cornell alumni named Foster M. Coffin, 1912, as their representative on the speakers' platform.

Dr. Farrand is the fourth man to sit in the president's office in Morrell Hall. The first was Andrew D. White, co-worker with Ezra Cornell in the founding of the "institution where any man can secure an education in any science or art." The next was Charles Kendall Adams, who resigned in 1893 to become president of the University of Wisconsin. The third was Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, now Minister to China.

Dr. Farrand was president of the University of Colorado from 1914 to 1918, when he resigned to enter the service of the International Health Board during the world war. At the conclusion of that struggle, Dr. Farrand became chairman of the central committee of the American Red Cross.

NEW PRUNE IS PERFECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—The development of a prune which may mark a new epoch in the prune industry of Oregon was announced recently by Prof. F. C. Reimer of the Talent experiment station. The new product is a French prune twice as large as the normal French prune, something that prune growers have long been hoping for, and is the result of grafting experiments started by Professor Reimer in 1914.

WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—Citizenship classes for the women of Sioux Falls under the direction of the Minnehaha League of Women Voters have opened, for the second season, in each precinct for the discussion of current problems in government and politics. The purpose of the work is to make every woman an intelligent voting citizen.

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ECONOMIC VALUES IN CITY PLANNING

Federation of Planning Boards Discusses Benefits of Work to the Citizenship, the Community, State and Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Massachusetts — Town and city planning do not find their value in developing the æsthetic side alone, but also apply the sound business fundamentals of maintenance and improvement to the community, declared B. Loring Young, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, in an address at the eighth annual conference of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. By directing proper provision of water supply, sewage disposal, housing facilities, adequate municipal buildings and local forest reserves, he said, they work to the enhancement of citizenship in its relation to the community, the State and the nation.

As an opening to the conference, citizens of Winchester acted as hosts to the members of the federation on a motor trip of inspection of the many developments of the town which make it preeminent among communities where town planning has been carefully and intelligently applied. The first evidences of this were a large playground and park, a redirected stream and an attractive bridge, which have replaced unsightly tanneries and tenements and permit an unrestricted view of the community center.

Cooperation Essential

Explaining some of the outstanding features of the development, Flavel Shurtleff, Boston architect, emphasized the value of complete cooperation with state agencies concerned with public works. Through this it has been possible to develop interlinking parkway systems in conjunction with the State Commission charged with the parkway work of the Metropolitan district. The effect has been to rim and interline the town with wide thoroughfares radiating out into surroundings of natural scenery, some of which is already held in reservation by the Commonwealth.

The water supply of Winchester occupies a somewhat unique position. Natural basins were secured and developed at a cost of about $700,000, and $900,000 have been realized in revenues since its creation, Mr. Shurtleff said. There is no habitation near the reservoirs and no vehicles are permitted entrance to the byways that border them. Work of reforesting the edges of the basins to preserve the snowfall is under way.

Speaking at the session of the conference, the Rev. Howard S. Childley of Winchester pointed out that town planning is an ancient art, applied by the Romans in England and excellently instanced by the planning of the town common at Oxford, England. In its application, he said, European cities and towns are far ahead of the United States and American cities and towns show today of what value planning would have been at their inception. To obtain this development now, Dr. Childley urged, education of the community to the economic value of the work, and then the enlistment of individual interest in cooperation, must be attained.

Town Planning Needed

As the representative of the Commonwealth, Mr. Young declared that, despite eight years of encouragement by law, the need of town and city planning is not widely enough realized. He asserted that the time has come for the State to provide more appropriation for this work and to aid in creating public interest. Pointing to the development of municipal forests abroad, he urged the importance of such reservations to a community with the lapse of a half a century.

A division of housing and town planning has been established under the State Department of Public Welfare, Richard K. Conant, commissioner of the department, pointed out that the value of town planning has long been recognized by those connected with charities, as an important preventive element. He said that there are 43 planning boards now active in the State and suggested that it is an opportune time to call the plans to the local governments in order that useful work can be done in the event that the employment situation results in municipal activity.

Reports of the progress made by local planning boards were given. The secretary announced that 16 towns and cities have set to work on the problem of zoning. He also reported that during the year the federation had pledged itself to support the movement for protection of the national parks against commercial exploitation provided in legislation before the past Congress.

WORK COMMENCES ON MEXICAN DAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California—Work has been commenced on the dam across the Ures River in Sonora, Mexico, water from which will be led through canals to irrigate 100,000 acres of land in lower Sonora, according to Ruben F. Morales, a native of Sonora, and a graduate of the University of California, who has just completed a close study of the Roosevelt dam in Arizona.

To a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Morales, who is at the University of California, gathering data on certain chemical actions of the Sonora rock and concrete, said:

"The topographic similarity of the Roosevelt dam site to that of the Ures River dam is remarkable, and the same methods of construction which were so successfully applied to the Roosevelt dam will be used at Ures. The width of the two gorges is about the same. The Ures dam will have a height of 180 feet from bedrock, but will not impound quite so much water as the Roosevelt dam. It will have a capacity of 147,000,000 cubic meters of water, and will furnish an abundant supply for the irrigation of 100,000 acres of land. That is to say, it will furnish irrigated farms of 20 acres each for 5000 persons, and 20 acres is about all that one man can cultivate properly in southern Sonora. The government of the State of Sonora has appropriated $2,500,000, gold, for the project, which, completed, will cost about 6,000,000 pesos, or $3,000,000, gold."

NARROW TRAINING CALLED A MENACE

Dr. Butler Urges General Rather Than Vocational Education and Says Latter, When Taught in Early Years, Is a Sham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York — General, rather than vocational education was urged by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, at the annual convocation of the University of the State of New York yesterday. While changes in economic, social and political conditions had been many within the past 50 years, he said, education had been drifting, but had remained largely in the rhapsodical stage that was characteristic of it during those decades.

"We are losing faith in education, no matter what our vocal professions, when we surround human beings with compulsion," he said. "We are closing the door to opportunity, we are starving the spirit of liberty by refusing it either air or food, and we are substituting more or less efficient machines of low grade and restricted products for human beings with the ambition to rise in the world and with the opportunity to do so. Education and public policy still have a stiff struggle before them if the closing door is once more to be thrown wide open to the youth of today and tomorrow.

"Public opinion is beginning to give evidence of recognition that education, as now commonly organized and carried on, is far from satisfactory. We are confronted in education, as in so many other fields of thought and action, by a problem that is not primarily national, but worldwide. Both in England and France and certainly in the United States education is more costly, more complex and more long-drawn-out than ever before, and yet it is apparently less effective than when less costly, less complex and less drawn-out."

Dr. Butler urged that education be based upon liberty rather than upon regulation. Such education, he believed, would open to youth the widest possible door through which ambition and capacity might pass to the cultivation of new fields.

"At the present time it would be difficult to name a single man," he said, "who has come to high position who did not begin at or near the lowest rung of the economic and social ladder. To all such American life has meant opportunity and American education meant prepartion for opportunity and introduction to it.

"The moment that one accepts the amazing fallacy that there is no such thing as general training, that there are no knowledges and no habits which may be useful in any direction whatsoever, but that every individual must be directly trained for a specific task or calling and then hold to it, that individual finds the door of opportunity shut in his face. The whole scheme of vocational education is not only a sham, and a costly sham, but an immense injury both to the individual and to the community, if it is permitted to find its way into the six elemental school years, or in any but the most restricted fashion, into the six secondary school years.

"To confine a workman to a public trade, or even to a particular branch of a particular trade, is to shut the door of opportunity in his face. If a man may not work for 10 minutes beyond the eight-hour day, excepting for overtime pay, or if he may not turn his hand to some job other than his own for the pleasure and satisfaction of doing it, or if he may not gain additional reward by special skill or industry in his work, or if, however excellent the workman, his daily performance must be held down to the standard of the least competent, the door of opportunity is shut in his face."

NEW DARTMOUTH BUILDING

HANOVER, New Hampshire — Announcement that Henry P. Talbot, dean of the department of chemistry of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. William H. Nichols, of New York, would speak at the dedication of the new Steele chemistry building at Dartmouth College, October 29, was made yesterday. Governor Brown will also attend the ceremony. The Steele chemistry building, the newest addition to the Dartmouth College plant, has just been completed at a cost of approximately $500,000. The building is named for Benjamin Hinman Steele, a Dartmouth alumnus of the class of 1857, in whose memory Sanford H. Steele, his brother, a graduate of Dartmouth in 1872, bequeathed to the college the sum of $250,000.

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COAL SUPPLIES CALLED ADEQUATE

Secretary Hoover Says Shortage, If Any, Will Be Due to Lack of Transportation—Opposition to Control of Industry Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The question of an adequate coal supply while a shortage has been threatened from various quarters, is a matter of efficient transportation rather than any lack of output. This is the conclusion reached by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, as stated by him yesterday. In his opinion there is enough coal available to carry the country through until next March, provided the railroads continue to operate in a fairly regular manner.

Coal, both bitumin us and anthracite, has been mined in increasing quantities during the last few months, and although the year's total output is below normal, the slackening of industry, which would ordinarily continue in some degree through the winter, diminishes the possibility of a shortage.

Coal expe ts here have recently made statements along the same line, holding that only a sudden and complete revival of industry could create a demand impossible to meet. When questioned as to the ability of carriers to meet a sudden increase in demand, they are emphatic in saying that, under anticipated conditions, any serious coal shortage must be laid at the door of the roads, and not the producers.

Workers Oppose Control

The recent effort of William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, to prevent profiteering and irregularity in the coal industry, by means of two bills introduced by him, is having a somewhat discouraging reception by the parties most interested. It was, of course, expected that the operators would raise protests against alleged "socialistic control," but it was hoped that the bill giving the Federal Trade Commission power to investigate and publish figures of profit, cost, etc., in the coal industry, would receive the support of Labor interests.

From present indications, such is not to be the case. It was stated emphatically by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that when the bills come up for hearings before the Senate Manufactures Committee, they will be opposed by his organization. The reason advanced by Mr. Lewis was that the bill contains a "joker" in the form of the section giving the President emergency powers to control the "production, movement and distribution of coal in such manner and to such extent as he shall deem necessary and essential to the protection of the public health." It is believed that this power could be used against the interests of the mine worker, as in the question of wages, to a dangerous extent, and the workers are, as it was asserted by Mr. Lewis, afraid of a possible infringement on their rights as union men. This is the same objection that was raised against the Calder control bill last year. Mr. Lewis also said that he was opposed to giving power over the coal industry to the Federal Trade Commission. It should, rather, be in the hands of the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a body having power over the transportation and of the industry, which is one of the big phases of the problem and entirely outside the jurisdiction of the Federal Trade Commission.

Support Was Expected

It is interesting to note, however, that in his recommendation submitted to the unemployment conference last week, Mr. Lewis made the statement that the "bituminous coal industry has sunk far beyond the point where any appreciable improvement may be effected by suggestions for stabilizing the market demands. Short of nationalization, indeed, I can see no relief for the crying evils of the industry other than drastic government control and regulation for the purpose of safeguarding the interests, not only of the mine worker, but also of the consumer." Having admitted the advisability of government regulation thus clearly, it was supposed by those urging the enactment of the Kenyon bill that it would receive his support.

The American Federation of Labor, standing as it does squarely and unequivocally against government control of the industry, is also prepared to oppose the bill, it was stated at headquarters yesterday. The "emergency section" was again given as the objectionable feature.

NEW YORK BUDGET ADOPTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The official city budget, carrying appropriations for the conduct of the business of the City of New York for 1922, amounting in the aggregate to $351,957,007, was adopted by the Board of Estimate yesterday. This does not include the increases in the salaries of teachers in the colleges maintained by the city, which were ordered to be included by the Supreme Court. The board directed the corporation counsel to appeal this decision and withheld action pending such appeal.

MOTOR INDUSTRY STILL EXPANDING

Manager of Automobile Chamber of Commerce Tells Expected Growth and Forecasts Use of Busses in Transportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—With more than 900,000 motor trucks, and 8,300,000 passenger cars now registered, with this year's production estimated at more than 1,700,000, and the demand continuing, the United States is fast becoming a nation on wheels, and the inconveniences of a railroad strike are lessened by the assurance to the public of transportation facilities that will not make it solely dependent on the railroads and the unions, declared Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at the annual convention of the National Hardware Association yesterday. Mr. Reeves estimated that the next six years would show at least 15,000,000 motor-car vehicles on the 2,500,000 miles of highways in the United States and a resultant coordination of the service of motor cars and trucks with that of railways, waterways and trolleys.

"Our people demand the best form of transportation, and the motor vehicle will, on meritorious performance, secure its share of patronage, with the proper share going to the railroads, trolleys and waterways," said Mr. Reeves. "Each has its place and each can be helpful by increasing the efficiency of the nation.

"With its 33,000 dealers and the 35,000 garages; its $2,000,000,000 worth of motor vehicles, a $1,000,000,000 tire industry; its consumption of $1,000,000,000 in gasoline and oil, and $750,000,000 in parts and accessories companies, anything that affects the increased use of motor vehicles will seriously affect the entire country.

"The highways program is making rapid progress because everyone appreciates the tremendous increase in land values that comes from highway building. The public highways, like the waterways, improved with public money, bring increased accommodations for the public. They are free for every one to use. No motor vehicle has exclusive rights over any highway.

"In the interests of better service to the public, progressive railroad and trolley systems are adopting motor trucks and motor busses to replace short lines or to act as feeders to main lines. To the farmer the motor car is indispensable. The registration figures show that 55 per cent of all motor cars are in towns of 5000 or less, with only 9 per cent in cities of more than 500,000 inhabitants. We now have 10,000 motor transport lines; 650 organized bus lines, including 150 in cities, exclusive of motor busses transporting children to and from 6000 rural schools.

"Based on the false idea that motor vehicles are luxuries, our people have been heavily over-taxed. Last year we paid taxes, individual to our own industry, of more than $316,000,000. A survey shows that 60 per cent of all automobile mileage is for business purposes, and 90 per cent of all cars are used more or less for business. In the face of all of these handicaps, America on wheels has become an accomplished fact, with a car for every 11 persons in the United States.

"This industry, second only to steel among American manufacturing industries, has gone through readjustment in fine fashion, primarily because the advantage of lower prices for cars was advertised and given direct to the public. The motor car is universal, in this country, as it will be throughout the world, because it answers man's call for independent, individual transportation."

SUBMARINE IS LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire — The submarine S-13, last of the S-type to be built, was launched at the navy yard on Thursday. Immediately after the launching keels were laid for two submarines of a new type to be known as the V-1 and V-2. Officials said they would be much speedier than the S boats.

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"FACT BASIS" FOR BUSINESS IS URGED

Boston Chamber of Commerce Told Knowledge Not Speculation, Facts Not Opinions, Must Be Rule of Commerce

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Urging upon business men the need of establishing a "fact basis" for thinking and planning, Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio, speaking yesterday at an assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, declared that the time has come for business to be governed by "knowledge instead of speculation, facts instead of opinions." Also, he asserted, business men must realize that the United States is no longer independent economically, and that they must pay attention, whether they will or not, to the welfare of the other nations of the world.

Opening the first assembly luncheon of a series which will be devoted to discussion of "The Turn of the Tide in American Problems," Everett R. Morss, president of the chamber, read a statement from Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President of the United States. In his statement Mr. Coolidge pointed out that the post-war conditions had put the commercial and industrial morale of the nation to a test which has been met with "patience, courage and success."

"Today," he said, "there is a definite turning of the tide in the business and industrial activities of the country. This upward swing of the business pendulum is clearly defined to those who can read the economic signs of the times. It is in the bank, the railroad, the post office, the mill and the field. And it calls for a spirit of optimism, an attitude of self-reliant, forward-looking confidence on the part of the business men of the country."

Fundamental Trends

Illustrating his address by means of charts covering trends both during the past six year period and 110 years of American economic history, Mr. Ayres established several fundamentals. He demonstrated the order of change in prices begins with the wholesale and runs through retail prices, then wages, and, last and least, rents. Any considerable change in general price levels in other countries affect the United States, and prosperity is interdependent. The nations of Europe have been more adversely affected by rising prices than this nation.

During the last 110 years, Mr. Ayres said, the general wholesale price level of 1920 was reached three times with corresponding reactions, showing peak periods to be followed by about 30 years of irregularly falling prices and 20 years of rising ones. He urged avoidance of plant extensions, liquidation of debts where possible and general attention to the details of business thrift and economic management. The future course of wages depends largely on the degree to which the per capita output can be increased through improvements in management, processes and machinery. Fall in retail prices inevitably lag after decline in wholesale prices.

Downward Price Movement

"There is much evidence to indicate," Mr. Ayres said, "that the general trend of prices will be irregularly downward for a period of years to come, just as it was after the two earlier great increases. One reason why we may expect this lies in the very fact that prices are and have been high. Another is to be found in the world's decreasing production of gold. A third lies in the enormous losses in the past few years, with the accompanying disorganization of the world's industrial producing power. A fourth is in the depreciated currencies of the world which the stronger nations will endeavor by every means in their power to stabilize and make more valuable.

"As we enter upon this period of declining prices business concerns should endeavor to pay off their indebtedness before the dollar increases still more in its purchasing power. Those which still retain earnings accumulated during the recent period of high profits should conserve them and will greatly profit from having them, while those which distributed in dividends their extraordinary earnings, made during the period of rising prices, must expect to exercise the greatest efforts now to make up for their past generosity.

"The immediate interpretation of the present situation is that some substantial improvement of present conditions cannot be long delayed. There has never been a time when the prices of these stocks have long stayed down at anything like their present relative levels. The reasonable interpretation of the lessons of the past is that substantial improvement may be expected before long and that the rise in the prices of the industrial stocks will be followed shortly by a general improvement in business conditions."

YALE CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut — Registrations from many states have been received for the School of Citizenship which is to be held in cooperation with Yale University at Lampson Hall, New Haven, all next week. The school will open on Monday night, when Prof. Charles M. Blakewell will talk on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship."

"We hope," says Miss Mary Bulkley, chairman of the citizenship department of the Connecticut League of Women Voters, "that the women who are able to attend the school will go back to their own towns with a sense of the nearness of political questions to their own homes and lives. The fact that the members of the Yale faculty are giving us so much valuable time and assistance proves that in their estimation women are capable of improving political and social conditions in the State. We shall have to show that their confidence was justified."

ECONOMY IS AIM OF MOVEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—An effort to secure the retention of the naval training station here will avail nothing, according to Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby, who points out, in addressing interests here, that the navy will economize both in men and money by centering the naval training at Hampton Roads, Virginia, instead of having stations for training naval recruits at both Newport and Hampton Roads.

OREGON SOIL FOR LIBERTY TREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Oregon—At the request of Mrs. James D. Howard, chairman of the Milledgeville (Georgia) chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, a handful of Oregon soil was sent to the southern city to be used with soil sent from all other states of the Union in maturing a so-called Liberty tree which is to be planted there on November 10.

PLAN TO CONTROL STOCKYARDS MADE

Department of Agriculture Is Ready to Assume Supervision Under Terms of Federal Law —May Affect 70 Yards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Formal supervision by the Department of Agriculture of the stockyards placed under its control by the packers and stockyards act will begin shortly after November 1, notices to this effect having been sent out yesterday to the stockyard owners.

After preliminary investigation, 54 stockyards, it was announced, were found to come under the designations of the act giving the Secretary of Agriculture supervision over their transactions. It is expected that the number will shortly be increased to about 70. The packers and stockyards unit of the Department of Agriculture, which has been organized to carry out the provisions of the packer control act, has for the last five weeks been engaged in collecting preliminary information as to the packing industry and all its ramifications, which is a prerequisite for formal control in accordance with the terms of the act.

The department is preparing to follow up the notices, which will be posted in the various stockyards on November 1, with the formulation of tentative regulations governing the activities of the commission men and other market agencies which operate at the stockyards. Before these regulations are finally determined, they will be taken up at a series of hearings to be held at Fort Worth, Texas; Kansas City, Missouri; Denver, Colorado; Portland, Oregon, and Chicago, Illinois, when firms and persons interested will be given a chance to criticize them with a view to possible modification.

It was also announced by the Department of Agriculture that supervisors would shortly be placed in a number of stockyards, whose duty it will be to observe conditions and methods of doing business, report observations, and see that there is no hitch in carrying out the regulations of the department in the various localities. By this means, the Secretary of Agriculture hopes to keep a watchful eye on the stockyards under his supervision, and to make sure that the provision of the packer control act are carried out.

GUESTS TO BE WELCOMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two more of the prominent figures in the world war will arrive here when the Aquitania reaches quarantine this morning. Eleutherios Veniselos, former Premier of Greece, who is credited with having done much to keep his country on the side of the Allies, and Admiral Lord David Beatty, the British naval hero, are to be welcomed on their arrival by representatives of the national, state and city governments.

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November Silk Sale
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SEVEN STORES IN DETROIT

INCONSISTENCY OF THE GANDHI CREED

Non-Cooperation Movement Seen as "Through the Looking Glass" When Its Funds Are Invested in a British Loan

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRAS, India—The Moplah riots in the Malabar district of Madras show what a doctrine like that of non-cooperation may do to arouse fanaticism to violent action. The events on the Malabar coast would be serious enough if they stood alone, but there is evidence in the recent discussions of the Committee of the Indian National Congress (Mahatma Gandhi's organization) that even the most responsible leaders of the movement are beginning to prepare themselves for a "volte face" on the use of violence in the movement.

Those who have followed Mr. Gandhi's career know that the dominant note of his personality has been a genuine hatred of violence and dishonor. Every word he has uttered so far has confirmed both his enemies and his friends in the conviction that he believed it possible to carry on government on the basis of unalloyed good will. Today there is substantial reason to fear that his mind is undergoing a change for the worse.

The evolution of the political program of non-cooperation has been described in these columns several times in recent months. At the meeting of the executive committee of the National Congress in Bombay in July, a new departure was clearly foreshadowed. The manner of its foreshadowing was as follows: In spite of the fact that the Moderate wing of the Indian National Congress broke away from the main body when the decision was taken to embark on non-cooperation against the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, there yet remained and still remains in the congress a certain number of influential men of comparatively moderate opinions.

Strong Action Finding Favor

The influence of these men, as well as the prestige of his own personal character, has enabled Mr. Gandhi to prevent non-cooperation from reaching ere now its logical conclusion of violence. The meeting of the committee in Bombay, however, showed that the advocates of strong action were beginning to gain the upper hand. The crisis came on a resolution in favor of what is now called "civil disobedience"—a grandiloquent phrase for the refusal to pay taxes.

It will be seen that this proposal represents a real new departure in non-cooperation. Hitherto the program of non-cooperation has not entailed any direct collision with government, except in so far as it has produced unrest amounting to riot in certain parts of India. The refusal to pay taxes, however, is, or rather would be, a direct challenge which no government could ignore.

Mr. Gandhi unquestionably realizes this truth. By his influence the committee of the National Congress was persuaded to do no more than lip service to the doctrine of "civil disobedience" while throwing a sop to the extremists by saying that any province might embark upon non-payment of taxes provided it gave previous notice to the National Congress as a whole, and received the assent of the congress to its program. Such was the position in which matters were left when the meeting of the committee of the National Congress came to an end in July last in Bombay.

East Versus West in India

Clearly the position is unstable; and since Mr. Gandhi and his committee have given hostages to the extremist wing in the congress by admitting "the principle of civil disobedience," the movement must roll on in that direction to what seems now to be an inevitable catastrophe. The next stage in a doubtless rapid evolution will be the meeting of the National Congress in Ahmedabad in December. If that congress should decide to adopt the non-payment of taxes as a definite and immediate part of the program of non-cooperation, the collision which many feared for months past will probably take place.

One aspect of the present campaign calls for further notice. Mr. Gandhi appears as the leader of East against West; and many of his utterances lead to the belief that in certain moods he would cast the last shreds of western influence out of India altogether. The latest evidence of this kind is his campaign against foreign cloth. He has been urging India to burn all foreign cloth and has actually set fire to gigantic heaps of imported clothes in Bombay and in Allahabad. Never has a popular leader dealt a more cruel blow at the immediate material interests of his own people for the sake of an ideal which, at its best, is not the highest destiny to which India can aim.

A Parsee Merchant's Complaint

The facts have been set forth in every Indian newspaper during the past month, but they have found their most effective expression in a remarkable letter signed "A Parsee Merchant," which appeared in The Times of London of July 30. This letter has been widely quoted in the Indian press. The author points out that if Mr. Gandhi had been supplied with facts, he would have found that the present is a most inopportune moment to boycott foreign cloth. The average Indian pre-war import of cloth was about 3,000,000,000 yards per annum. In the six years from 1914 to 1920, India ought to have imported over 20,000,000,000 yards, instead of which the actual amount received from abroad was less than 10,000,000,000 yards. Hence in 1921 a five-year shortage amounting to something in the neighborhood of 10,000,000,000 yards has to be made up; and this is the moment chosen by Mr. Gandhi for a boycott of these urgently needed imports.

This "Parsee Merchant" concludes his letter as follows: "If Mr. Gandhi had been a well-informed business man his manifesto would have run thus: 'There is a shortage of piece goods in the country owing to unavoidable economic causes, and prices have reached prohibitive figures to the great detriment of the welfare of our poor masses. In order to relieve the situation the better classes are advised to use foreign cloth. At the same time it is imperative in the political and economic interests of India that she should be self-contained in the matter of her cloth supplies. To achieve this object India looks to her capitalists to start more manufactories and to her masses to resort to the "chukha" in increasing numbers for realizing the ideal of a progressive boycott of foreign goods.'" (N. B.—Chukha, sometimes spelt charka, means spinning wheel.)

Success of Boycott in Doubt

It is, of course, still very doubtful whether this boycott can succeed; and it is significant that the Delhi piece goods merchants have refused to cooperate in the boycott. Delhi is one of the centers of Indian agitation, and if the merchants of that city refuse to cooperate with so popular a leader as Mr. Gandhi, pecuniary interest of a very strong character indeed must be the reason. At the same time, the boycott has had some effect already. Prices have begun to rise and show signs of rising further.

Two small incidents in the Bombay meeting of the committee of the National Congress are worth recording. A resolution to organize a gigantic national strike on the occasion of the arrival of the Prince of Wales next November stood on the agenda of the committee. Mr. Gandhi has always proclaimed that he had no personal rancor against any British individual, least of all against the wearer of the British Crown and his family.

In this case he showed himself true to his previous declarations, for he prevailed on the committee to reject the resolution of the extremists and to pass a declaration that the faith of the non-cooperator did not permit him to engage in any of the organized welcomes to the Prince of Wales. It was afterward explained by several leading non-cooperators that this meant that no national strike would be attempted on the occasion of the forthcoming royal visit. Some political significance must surely be read in this incident.

British Interest Goes to Cause

At the same meeting the non-cooperators gave the Philistines cause to rejoice. Mr. Gandhi has collected a great fund which he calls the "Tilak Swaraj Fund"—a large sum of money raised to commemorate B. G. Tilak, the great Poona leader, to be devoted to objects which may further the cause of Indian home rule. Shrewd observers estimate that he may have collected about £200,000, and that even that amount is still largely composed of paper promises. At all events, he is entitled to claim that he has collected a very large sum. No sooner had the money come into his hands than he invested it—where? In the new government loan!

Mr. Gandhi has many a time reminded even his British admirers, and certainly his British enemies, of all the characters in "Alice in Wonderland" in succession. To invest non-cooperation funds in a loan floated by what Mr. Gandhi once called "this satanic government" is non-cooperation "Through the Looking Glass" with a vengeance!

THE ITALIAN GAME OF PALLONE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A popular game in Italy, claiming descent from the old Roman game of Pila, survives under the modern name of pallone. It may, indeed, be almost considered as the national equivalent of the English cricket or the American baseball, in its capacity for gathering enthusiastic crowds of onlookers; and it is a game full of excitement for the spectators, and demanding great skill and strength in the players.

Its origin is very ancient; is, in fact, literally "lost in the mists of antiquity." One writer on the subject declares that it is requisite to read Greek and Latin to study the first beginnings of the game; and a treatise upon it by Messer Antonio Scaino, printed at Venice in 1560, ranks as quite a recent work in its long history. A modern book on the subject is "Gli Azzurri e i Rossi" (the Blues and the Reds), published at Turin in 1897 by Edmondo de Amicis, and Montgomery Carmichael has also described it in his charming book "In Tuscany."

The game of pallone has some points of resemblance with lawn tennis, although in most respects it altogether differs. It is played between two sides, which usually number from three persons each, upon a mud or beaten earth court measuring 312 feet long and 53 feet wide, so that the area for this "big ball game" is a spacious one. Along one side rises a wooden, stone or brick wall about 50 feet high, and the spectators are placed upon the other three sides of the court. The players, who are almost invariably professionals, wear loose white linen ruffled jackets, white breeches and stockings, white canvas or untanned leather shoes, and a colored sash with floating ends, of either blue or red, to distinguish the two sides, which are known as the Blues and the Reds.

The mandarino, or man whose business it is to start the ball into play, is also dressed in white, but wears a close-fitting jacket and trousers, not knee breeches. Another white figure is the scorer, who has his place at the central dividing line, and calls the score and position of the game after each stroke, as: "Trenta Rossi e niente Azzurri"; "Reds 30, Blues love." The ball is driven to and fro, not with a racquet, as in tennis, but with the arm; and thus each player is equipped with a bracciale or arm-piece, a kind of wooden gauntlet or hollow cone, covered at regular intervals with wooden spikes or bosses. The bracciale is made of walnut wood, save for that part with which the ball is struck, which is usually of the extremely tough wood of the Cornelian cherry. The player's forearm is thrust into this bracciale, the hand grasping a cross-piece which traverses the inner end, and so holding it firm and controlling its movements. Thus the hand, and all the forearm, up to the elbow, is protected as the heavy leather ball is beaten to and fro and high into the air, the object being to keep it in continual flight, since the side upon which it falls dead loses the point. Although it is permissible to strike the ball after it bounces, all the best strokes are those taken before it touches the ground.

The Big Ball Itself

Stout leather balls, inflated with air, are used; they weigh about 12 ounces and are about 15 inches in circumference. A "set" in pallone may consist of any number of games previously agreed upon. Each game consists of 50 points, the first two counting 15 each, the remaining two 10 each. If one side attains the 50 before the other has made a point, it wins a love game as in tennis. This game is also the mandarino or server, and that most important person, the palleaio (ball-man) or gonfiatore (inflater), whose office it is to pump up the balls as needed, so that the one in play may always be in perfect condition—an office which keeps him busy most of the time. Sometimes the mandarino is additional to the other three players, so bringing the side up to four. More usually he, the battitore, and one other make up the side of three.

A transverse line is drawn across the center of the court from side to side, dividing it into two equal parts. At times a net is set up instead of merely the marked-out line; but in that case the ball must clear it absolutely, no stroke in which it grazes the top of the net in passing being permitted. When the ball is sent outside the lateral boundaries, or falls short of the central division, it counts a point against the side which played it; when, however, it is driven with such strength as to overpass the end limits of the court, it is called a volata or flight, and is accounted the best stroke that can be made. The ends of the court are usually inclosed with strong iron netting, so as to protect the spectators placed there from being struck by the ball in these volata strokes.

The Opening Plays

At the beginning of a game, when all are in place, and the battitore on his springboard, the mandarino of the serving side, standing near his battitore, throws the ball. So soon as it leaves his hand the batter runs forward to meet it, and, striking it with his gauntlet, sends it as far and high as he can. Indeed a fine player will often send a volata, thus winning the point for his side with one stroke, again and again amid the uproarious applause of the onlookers. But when this does not occur the opposite sides send the ball to and fro, as in tennis, rushing hither and thither to catch and strike the ball as it flies through the air or glances off the wall at the side, until the disputed point is won by one or other of the sides. At the end of each game the sides change over to the opposite courts.

Pallone is played throughout the summer season, the game generally beginning toward evening, and it is a very pretty sight to see the white figures rushing and leaping to and fro in the clear sunlight beneath the deep blue sky, while the excited audience throngs the tiers of seats erected upon three sides of the court. Poets have celebrated this national game—Leopardi wrote a spirited ode "To a Player at Pallone"—and skilled players attain a celebrity in the world of athletics just as do the cricketers or baseball players of England or America.

It is a manly and spirited game, demanding great agility, strength and skill, and the enthusiasm manifested over it, not only by the Italians themselves, but by such English and Americans as once acquire the habit of frequenting the pallone courts, testifies to the interest, excitement and variety which the game affords. William Story, in "Roba di Roma," published in 1875, describes it as played in Rome at the amphitheater near the summit of the Quattro Fontane in the Barberini grounds by professionals, and also as played by ordinary players in the Piazza di Termini or near the Colosseum: and also under the fortress walls at Siena, "the spectators sitting round on the stone benches, or leaning over the lofty wall, cheering on the game, while they ate the cherries or zucca-seeds which were hawked about among them by itinerant pedlars. Here, towards twilight, one could lounge away an hour pleasantly under the shadow of the fortress, looking now at the game and now at the rolling country beyond, where olives and long battalions of vines marched knee-deep through the golden grain, until the purple splendors of sunset had ceased to transfigure the distant hills, and the crickets chirped louder under the deepening gray of the sky."

Photograph by Zaccaria, Florence

Pallone played in the early evening before great crowds

EGYPT MAY CONTROL ITS COTTON SEED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As is well known, the importance of the cotton-growing industry in Egypt depends not so much on the quantity as on the quality of lint produced. Recognizing this, the Ministry of Agriculture is proposing to introduce special regulations by means of which the seed may be largely, if not entirely, controlled by the government. Already a considerable amount of seed, estimated in recent years at a third of that employed by cultivators, has been supervised by the government, but generally speaking the system has been entirely inadequate to insure that deterioration in well-known varieties is not experienced.

The partial failure of the system is due mainly to inefficient inspection, especially that intrusted to Egyptians, and to insufficient care in selecting good qualities. The difficulties have been, it is admitted, great, but past results would go to show that radical control will always be difficult as long as a large number of licenses to trade in seed are issued. Further, the production of costly seed of good quality frequently results in irregular practices by unscrupulous dealers who have been able to dispose of inferior seed to the fellaheen. Consequently, it has been the practice of the government to keep prices for its controlled seed low and thereby a loss has generally been incurred.

It is believed that the only efficient means of dealing with the problem will be found by instituting a government monopoly for seed, whereby selected seed should be specially grown, ginned, bagged and distributed under government control. The subject is being discussed and as its importance is generally admitted it is hoped that a quick decision may be arrived at. Already the country has a Cotton Research Board, which is said to be doing useful work on new varieties. Quite recently a special agronomic section has been created, also under the Ministry of Agriculture, the immediate object of which will be the improvement of agriculture by tests on special farms all over the country. As cotton is of such paramount importance in Egypt it would appear advisable to make a special cotton department which would absorb the above Research Board and those functions of the Agronomic Section which are occupied with cotton. Had the government a monopoly for seed it could readily and reasonably defray the cost of such a department by its sales. Certainly the proposal merits serious consideration.

EVEREST EXPLORERS' PROGRESS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALLAHABAD, India—The Everest exploration party have been making slow and steady progress. Preliminaries have been completed without disclosing any route to the summit, but the northeast flank offers slight hopes of access after the monsoon abates. The remaining efforts will be concentrated on the east flank of Everest, and headquarters have been moved to Uharta on the Arun River. The area surveyed by the party exceeds 10,000 square miles.

RADICAL CHANGES IN BRITISH PRISONS

Borstal Institutions Provide Place for Juveniles Where They Are Not Imprisoned but Disciplined and Taught Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The success of the Borstal institutions is a potent factor in the beneficent transformation that the British prison system is undergoing. Mr. McKenna, in the House of Commons, described the object of these institutions as being to provide a place where the young offender will not be imprisoned but merely deprived of his liberty to that degree which is necessary to insure discipline, and where he will be taught an industry. "It is not a prison," he said, "but far more like a school." The act of Parliament establishing Borstal institutions defines them as "places in which young offenders may be given such industrial training and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime." The report of the work for the past year shows that the institutions have fully justified their existence; indeed, it is claimed that those who are responsible for the introduction of the new method "have made a revolution within the prison system and in the attitude of the judiciary and the public to the treatment of the young offender."

Borstal institutions derive their name from a village on the Medway where the first experiment was made. The great prison, built to house the convicts who made the Chatham docks and forts, was gradually transformed into a center for the reformative treatment of young offenders, the aim being to shape and develop character, rather than to crush it. The old gloomy cells were replaced by bedrooms in lofty corridors with wide windows; solitary labor in close confinement has given place to associate work in large and airy workshops or on farms; dreary prison yards have been turned into gymnasia and wide-spaced parade grounds and, for the well-behaved, cricket and football fields.

Prisons Made Over

Quite recently the famous Portland convict prison has been converted into a Borstal institution. This makes the fifth in England: two for boys, at Borstal and Feltham, one for girls, at Aylesbury, and a wing of the prison at Canterbury is devoted to "backsliders." The inmates number about a thousand boys and nearly two hundred girls.

Experience shows that true discipline has not suffered from these changes. It is pointed out that "Anyone who is dull enough can be a good prisoner in obedience to a meticulously regulated routine; it is a harder thing to attend to your work when you are one of a party of lads in a large workshop, or to keep your temper in a brisk game of football. The Borstal system, in fact, endeavors to show working lads and girls how to get through the day's work and the evening's occupation without falling out with those set over them or with one another, and without slacking off after hectic spells of activity."

An offender between 16 and 21 years of age may be sent to a Borstal institution by a judge or on the recommendation of a magistrate. Recognizing that the reformation of character requires time, the act provides that the shortest sentence to Borstal treatment must be for two years, while it may be for three. The authorities, however, have power to release a boy after six months and a girl after three months. In the case of those who do their best, the average period of training is a little less than two years for boys and rather longer for girls.

Sports and Concerts

The various kinds of manual training given are indicated by the names of the working parties—bricklayers, carpenters, painters, smiths, shoemakers, cooks, gardeners, farm-workers, launderers poultry and pig keepers dairy workers, domestic workers. On Saturday afternoons, for those of the higher grade, cricket, football, and others games and sports are followed by a lecture or concert.

On entering a Borstal institution a boy (or girl) is placed in the ordinary grade, and is at first engaged mainly in the service work of the institution, under close supervision. Promotion to the intermediate stage can be gained by 12 weeks of good behavior, and brings increased privileges, such as association for games and meals. Further promotion can be earned in about 24 weeks, with additional privileges. The next stage is probation for admission to the special grade, the period spent in it depending upon the character developed by the inmate and his apparent trustworthiness. The final stage is the special grade, whose members work without supervision, have outdoor games on Saturday afternoons, and earn badge money which may be spent on small luxuries or sent to relatives. A boy who behaves badly may be placed in the penal grade; he is then employed in laborious work, is not allowed to associate with other inmates, earns no gratuity, and forfeits the privileges of letters and visits.

The Borstal association seeks to promote the welfare of boys and girls after they leave the institution, receiving, supervising, and assisting them. A band of nearly a thousand associates has been gradually enrolled, and under ordinary circumstances every boy on discharge is under the care and control of one of these, resident in the district to which he goes.

Advised as to Future

As soon as a boy or girl is received into a Borstal institution an associate visits his home, and reports to the association any facts ascertained which may be of use to the officers of the institution during the inmate's training. Officers of the association visit the institutions, and any inmate can have a private talk with them about home affairs and future prospects. The association gets into touch with relatives who may be willing to help him on release, and arrange for his reception by his family or friends, or, if he has no friends, to his accommodation in approved lodgings.

On the morning of his discharge the boy is received at the association's London office, given advice as to his future and as to his duty under his license, and seen off to his destination. On arrival he is received by the local associate, and, if he is friendless or his friends are unable to help him, he is maintained until he is able to support himself. The after-career of the great majority of boys and girls who pass through Borstal institutions is satisfactory. Before the war, which interrupted the collection of statistics, 64 in every 100 who had been at liberty for five years had not again offended.

ALCOHOL FOR IRISH INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A recommendation has been made by the Commission of Inquiry into the industrial resources of Ireland, that the manufacture of alcohol for industrial purposes should prove to be a remunerative undertaking if set up on cooperative lines. To work the scheme with success a capital of £100,000 is proposed, the details concerning the site and such matters to be arranged by a national commission.

It was further recommended that a supply of raw materials, such as potatoes, artichokes and mangolds, used in the manufacture, should be guaranteed by a number of farmers at a guaranteed price for a certain number of years. This would insure the continuous working of the distillery. Having in view the recent closing down of the Drogheda Meat Factory, which opened with such glowing prospects, investors will naturally fight shy of any new enterprise until there is a settled peace. Meanwhile the commission of inquiry's investigations are most helpful and instructive and are drawing public attention to the great trade possibilities awaiting development in this country.

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MOORS MAKE USE OF SECRET SERVICE

Not Given Credit for Developing a System of Espionage, They Have Nevertheless Anticipated Many Spanish Plans

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELILLA, Morocco—Some of the most exciting and instructive affairs in the preliminary stages of this remarkable struggle with the Moors have been furnished by the attacks of the rebels on the convoys that have had to be sent out from Melilla to the blockhouses and Spanish outposts at various distances from the city. These blockhouses and posts, of course, have been in existence for long past, being an elementary and essential feature of the Spanish general advance through this difficult country when the new movement first began some time ago.

As many as possible of the blockhouses have been maintained since the Moors began their big attack in the middle of the summer, but some have necessarily had to be abandoned. It was considered important to keep the others until the Spanish forces could be assembled for their great advance, and so they have been maintained, but in some cases only by the most extraordinary fortitude and heroism on the part of the Spanish defenders. Whatever happens in this campaign, nothing can exceed the bravery and patriotism displayed by the young officers and men who have been left in charge of these blockhouses and to whom has been given in certain cases the laconic instruction that in no circumstances were they to yield. This order, with the supreme sacrifice that it involved when necessary, has been obeyed. It has to be remembered that between these blockhouses and the Melilla base there is no line of communication, that they are in wild and hilly country, and that they are more or less surrounded by hostile Moors who have been making continual attacks upon them, especially during the night. These rebels, who are conducting this business, being in a manner apart from the regular forces of Abd el Krim, have made a specialty of these night attacks which they conduct with much daring and some ingenuity. They have been preparing special explosives, chiefly roughly made bombs, for these operations.

Cruiser Called to Assist

After one night of continual attacks by the enemy General Sanjurjo set forth with a column to protect convoys of provisions destined for the positions at Ait Aixa, Tanguil Manin, and Mezquita on the slopes of the Gurugu. At the beginning it was arranged that the cruiser, Alfonso XIII, off Melilla, should give its assistance. As soon as the column set out, the enemy, with much daring, attacked and were subjected to heavy losses. The convoys were protected on the right flank by the Princesa battalion and on the left by the regular troops of the army of Morocco and by the Foreign Legion. Six aeroplanes flew over the enemy position and indicated the objectives to the battleships, which fired 80 rounds and destroyed an enemy artillery battery which had been established on a little hill. From this point the rebels had been firing shells which had done very little damage. Batches of the Moors surrendered as the column advanced and were brought into Melilla, the convoys proceeding to their destination.

Three days later protection had to be given to convoys of provisions and munitions proceeding to Casabona, this being preparatory to other operations of a most important character that were coming on. As before, the regulars and the Foreign Legion were sent out. General Vella was in command, and the Marquess de Cavalcanti, the new Commandant-General of Melilla, personally supervised the operation, strong opposition from the enemy being anticipated. The enemy, indeed, knew the importance of this convoy, and, at the same time, believing that the Spanish troops were concentrated elsewhere to such an extent that they might be weak here, strengthened their attack with the hope of accomplishing a surprise.

Foreign Legion in the Van

As General Nella advanced he found that the enemy had been established strongly in three lines of trenches. He communicated this information to the commandant general, who immediately gave orders that the forces at the disposal of General Sanjurjo should reenforce the others. Success was quick and complete, and the Foreign Legion in the van did smart work in the rebel trenches. Casabona was provisioned and the other positions were fortified. The Spanish losses were trifling, and at the end of the day the High Commissioner, being informed of the splendid action of the Foreign Legion, sent his congratulations to Col. Millan Astray and instructed him to convey his congratulations to all the troops under his command.

In the case of a blockhouse at Mezquita, which has had to be abandoned, there was much excitement by night. The Moors opened an attack at half-past 10 at night, and began to swarm round the place. The Spanish defenders, who were collected on the parapet, with a thin shelter, started a rifle fire on the shadows they saw flitting about in the night through a hole they made in the parapet. Presently the enemy flung two dynamite bombs over the parapet, and they exploded with such violence that the noise could be heard at Melilla. The case was serious, as the enemy closed in and their voices could plainly be heard, but the little band of Spaniards braced itself up for the ordeal, Lieut. Ramon Maffioti, who was in command, and Sergt. Roman Manas giving orders coolly and doing their utmost to maintain the good heart of their men.

Defenders Immovable

About two o'clock in the morning the attack became more dangerous. The defenders were all collected together on the parapet within a space of less than 20 yards square, and never moved except to obtain more ammunition. Suddenly there was a terrific explosion, the Moors having thrown a bomb through the hole the Spaniards had been firing through. Five other explosions of the same kind followed, and the enemy, who had now come right up to the fort, were firing at it continually, while such as had no rifles were throwing stones. It became necessary to evacuate, the rebels numbering several hundreds, and at 4 o'clock in the morning, before it was light, the Spaniards destroyed what they could and quit the place, making a run for the other nearest position and firing on the enemy all the time. The Moors were too anxious to get inside the blockhouse and help themselves to what they hoped to find therein to make much of a pursuit.

One thing evident is that the enemy Moors know much more of the Spanish plans than they ought to have known. They are quite obviously not without a good espionage system, for which they have not been given credit, and the Spaniards, on their side, are much too trustful, or careless. Practically anybody can come to Melilla at the present time, though nobody would be well advised to visit the place unless the business were imperative, for living conditions are necessarily both difficult and unpleasant, 50,000 people more than the normal number being in this little place, which has no other communication with the outer European world than by sea, chiefly with Malaga, which is over 100 miles away.

It is actually easier for any one to enter Melilla than it is for the most friendly foreigner to enter Spain from France or anywhere else. No documents need be produced and no questions are asked. Coasting steamers come along to the port and disembark numbers of persons continually. It is well said that some of these may be spies, and there are loud demands for a special military passport system to be established. The enemy are almost certainly availing themselves of the laxity that at present exists. Besides this, there is the usual Moorish market held in the Zoco Reina Regente, where Moors from the outlying places come in to buy and sell provisions. Nobody asks them where they come from or anything about them, and it is beyond doubt that many of them take back all the information they can get to the rebels.

Mailing Facilities for Troops

Some Spanish prisoners with a knowledge of Arabic who escaped from Nador give an account of some of the proceedings at a meeting of the rebels in that place. At this meeting there was read a letter that had been received from a friendly Moor in Melilla, in which an account was given of the departure of Spanish forces to Restinga, together with much other military information that could only be gathered in Melilla itself. It is to be noted that Nador was then connected with Zeluan, which was Abd el Krim's headquarters. The Moor who had sent this information from Melilla is well known here. He is a man who has grown rich through the Spaniards and rides all about the place in an automobile. All Melilla has suspected his fidelity, but when representations were made in the matter to the authorities an official note was issued stating that he was quite loyal and had always been a good friend of Spain. The authorities no doubt thought they had political interests to serve, but the man in these days is wholly without prestige, and all those who once followed him are now engaged in the war.

Melilla is in general in a state of great liveliness in these days, but the population present a wonderfully tranquil front to the dangers that, whatever be the capacity of the Spanish forces, undoubtedly beset them. The Correo, home to Spain, is enormously bulky with news that the soldiers and others are sending along. The government has issued instructions that soldiers may send postcards home free of charge, each card having only to bear the stamp of the unit to which the sender belongs, and a reply postcard may be sent for 15 centimos.

ECONOMIC EXPERTS STUDY RAIL PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The board of economics and enigneering appointed by the National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities is engaged in an exhaustive study into the plan for the consolidation of the railroads of the country into 20 large railroad systems.

This plan was prepared at the instance of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under provisions of the Transportation Act of 1920. The proposed consolidations would have far-reaching and vital effect upon all railroad securities and upon the ability of the consolidated roads to render adequate and efficient public service.

The New York Board of Trade's transportation and railway committee has approved the recommendation by the board and urged the commission to delay public hearings on the plan until it is more widely understood and until the board and others can submit mature opinions on the subject.

The committee says this is a "matter of extreme importance to all commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests and should have their careful consideration."

"BRITISH INDUSTRY" TO TOUR THE EMPIRE

Vessel of British Trade Ship, Ltd., Will Constitute Great Commercial Exhibition Housed in Magnificent Steamer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England — The brilliant idea of sending forth upon the waters a great imperial floating exhibition has at last materialized into something very definite, in the shape of the S. S. British Industry. It is now more than 15 years ago since the voyage was first mooted, and during all that time, with the exception, of course, of the war years, the project has been discussed, but without tangible result until now. The promoters of the enterprise have formed themselves into a limited liability company, under the name The British Trade Ship, Limited, and arrangements have been made for a complete and lengthy tour of the British Empire. Many well-known firms are participating, and their samples will be carried and shown in all the Seven Seas.

The most magnificent exhibit of all will be the great ship herself, for she will be specially built for the purposes of an exhibition, and from the engines to the topmast will represent British workmanship at a very high level. She will be of 20,000 gross tonnage, and will be different, internally, from any other ship which has ever taken the water. She will have no less than eight decks, and half of this accommodation will be entirely set aside for the exhibition itself. In addition to these four decks of exhibits, there will be many cabins for trade representatives, and also a large reception hall, with the chief exhibition offices, an inquiry bureau, a bank, an insurance office, interpreters' office and cloakroom arranged round the hall, from which will open a large restaurant capable of accomodating 500 people. Practically the whole length of the boat deck will constitute a reception room and ballroom with domed roof. There will also be a cinema, which will be used for exhibition purposes and for showing manufacturing processes.

Ambitious Itinerary

Sir G. B. Hunter, the vice-chairman of The British Trade Ship, Limited, is incidentally the chairman of Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Limited, who are responsible for the design and construction of the vessel. Earl Grey is the chairman of the enterprise, and included in the directors are the Duke of Northumberland and Mr. Edmund Hill, who is the general secretary of the Federation of British Industries.

In accordance with the present arrangements, the British Industry will sail from the Thames in the summer of 1923. The itinerary is an ambitious one, and the good ship, which will bear examples of the best British workmanship, will also carry the high hopes of the promoters of the scheme, and those whose businesses are expected to expand through the practical advertisement which their wares will receive during the world tour. The exhibition will proceed first to South America, where calls will be made at four ports, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. She will then proceed to South Africa, and will call in turn at Cape Town and Durban in Natal. From South Africa she will set sail for far-away Australia, where her arrival is expected to give a great and much-needed fillip to British trade.

A Long Voyage

The places to be visited in the Commonwealth will be Fremantle (Western Australia), Adelaide (South Australia), Hobart (Tasmania), Sydney (New South Wales), and Brisbane (Queensland). New Zealand will be the next Dominion to receive the ship of commerce, and she will put in at Wellington, Lyttleton and Auckland. When she leaves the land of the Maori, the British Industry will point her bows north to Fiji. The Island Empire of the Pacific will then be visited, and the ship will call at Yokohama and Kobe, and will then again come into touch with the British Empire at Shanghai and Hong Kong, at which place she will remain for docking and repairs for seven days.

Three hundred and fifty-eight days after leaving the shores of England, the British Industry is scheduled to start her long return voyage, which will be via Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Penang and Rangoon. The great markets of India will come in for their full share of attention, and Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and Karachi are the ports of the Indian Empire which will welcome the floating exhibition; and the ship, representing so strikingly as she will the peaceful pursuits of commerce, is assured of an imperial welcome from the "fairest jewel in Britain's diadem." Ceylon will next be visited, when the port of Colombo, the calling place for all mail steamers to and from Australia, will be entered.

Open to Public

The voyage to those fortunate enough to participate will be a great experience, and if the arrangements are on the same scale as the keenness of the promoters, the result to British trade should be beneficial to an extent altogether out of proportion to the comparatively small cost of the expedition.

The voyage is timed to take altogether 1½ years, during which time no less than 43,000 miles will be traversed. The time-table which has been prepared allows a stay of a week to a fortnight at each place. This will mean that the exhibition will be open to the public in various parts of the world for 346 days. The idea throughout has been to reduce the actual sailing time to a minimum, and trade centers will therefore be visited in accordance with their relative geographical position.

Another important consideration which has received due attention, has been the desirability of keeping the exhibition right up to date, and to insure this, arrangement will be made for sending on fresh samples to meet the ship at any particular point. This plan will also insure exhibits appropriate to the countries visited being shown.

This most enterprising experiment of sending out to the four corners of the globe a great commercial exhibition housed in a magnificent 20,000-ton steamer, equipped appropriately in every respect, will be watched by commercial communities all over the world with the keenest interest, and if any substantial measure of success attends the venture, then the example is sure to be followed on a lesser or greater scale by many imitators.

CLEARING AWAY THE SEA MINES

Work of Sweeping Heligoland Bight Now Finished, and Few Such Mine Areas Remain

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Practically simultaneously with the declaration of the official end of the war came the information that the work of clearing the Heligoland Bight mine field had been successfully accomplished by the Germans. This marks a definite stage in the work of restoring the seas to normal conditions, since the entire North Sea is thus rendered clear of moored mines. The waters surrounding the British Isles are now entirely cleared; the Mediterranean Sea is practically cleared, only three small areas on the Albanian coast remaining, the clearing of which should be completed this year.

Four small areas remain in the Arctic, for which Germany is responsible, and a German mine-sweeping flotilla is at present at work there, but in all probability ice has effected their clearance during the last four winters. In the Baltic mines still exist between latitudes 56° 30′ N. to 60° 30′ N. to eastward of 17° 30′ E., and here mine clearance is in progress. In the Adriatic the three small areas still to be swept will be cleared in the near future, one by Italy and two by Jugo-Slavia. With one exception the fields enumerated above constitute the only areas which now remain to be made safe for shipping. The one exception is the Black Sea, where are still numerous mine fields. No international agreement exists for their removal and it is now in a far worse condition again than when the British mine sweeping forces withdrew, more mines having been laid by the Russians.

This work of clearing the seas has been carried out under the ægis of the International Mine Clearance Committee, which was brought into existence as a result of the "Allied Naval Conference on Clearing the Seas of Mines After the War," held in London in October and November, 1918. The committee's first meeting was held on November 25, 1918, since when 267 meetings have been held and 455 different "mine warnings to mariners" published.

During war time sea-borne trade was regulated by the convoy and other systems, but on the arrival of peace no such restrictions could be imposed, and traffic had to be released. Shipping had to be warned of the existing dangers and of the changes as they occurred. The committee's series of mine warnings had therefore to be intelligible to the master of the smallest coaster and to be similarly intelligible after translation into various foreign languages. The officers on the committee transmitted these warnings to their respective governments with the least possible delay and the warnings obtained a world-wide reputation.

Not one report has been received of a vessel striking a moored mine while obeying the committee's instructions. Considering the vast tonnage afloat and the enormous aggregate mileage covered, this is remarkable. The British Government, feeling that the excellent results of the labors of this committee call for mutual congratulation on the part of the governments concerned, have expressed on their part the appreciation of the active and cordial cooperation of the officers of the 33 countries represented on the committee, without which this work could never have been performed.

COOPERATORS HOLD A GREAT CONGRESS

Decisions Which Were Taken at Basel Will, If Acted Upon, Have Their Influence for Good Upon Whole World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BASEL, Switzerland — Whatever damage the war has done to other movements it has certainly not weakened the cooperative movement, which sent its delegates from all parts of the world to assemble in conference on the occasion of the Tenth International Cooperative Congress at Basel.

It was a congress which in later years may be looked back upon as an epoch-making one, for at its decisions were come to which, if carried into effect, will have their influence for good upon the whole world. It was certainly a great triumph for the International Cooperative Alliance, which many feared had been irreparably damaged by the war. On the contrary, it has gathered new strength, and has thrown itself into the task of rebuilding the world with a resolution which augurs well for the future of society.

Movement's Peace Aims

The congress once more declared the peace aims of the movement, and for the guidance of cooperators in all countries in their efforts to avoid future wars it framed a declaration recommending a course of action should the folly of men once more let loose the dogs of war. Impetus was also given to the movement toward an International Cooperative Wholesale Society, and a policy was outlined which should help the advancement of cooperative progress and govern the relationships between cooperative societies and trade unions. The congress also proclaimed the cooperative trade policy; called for the democratization of the League of Nations; asked for the recognition of the claims of consumers by the International Labor Department; protested against the persecution of cooperators and cooperative organizations in Hungary, Galicia, and Italy, and urged for international cooperative help for famine-stricken Russia and Georgia; and it showed how the peoples of the world might solve many problems by mutual conference and mutual confidence.

Sir William Maxwell, the president of the International Cooperative Alliance, was unable to attend, but he sent a very inspiring message, in the course of which he said: "The great lesson we have to learn and to take to heart from the late conflict in Europe is that international peace and cooperation are synonymous terms, and if the peace we have now obtained is to be permanent, then the voice of cooperation must be articulate, not only in your local councils, but in the national assemblies of governments throughout the world. Our humane and just principles, our gigantic and ever-increasing commerce, our great and important position as producers, and consumers cannot and should not be ignored much longer in the councils of the nations.

Time Propitious

"The time is now propitious to show the world the power and the benefits of cooperation. The peoples of most countries have lately seen that in the midst of their misery huge fortunes were being made by the individualistic system, whilst they had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessaries of life. At present they are overburdened by taxation to pay for war expenditure. Seize the present opportunity, then, to show how cooperation can improve and raise the lives of mankind. Nothing less than the uplifting of the people materially and socially must be our objective.

"The great and fascinating thought which the Alliance has cherished for many years," continued Sir William, "namely, international trading, will be discussed by you during congress. It is to be hoped that your united wisdom may take us a step nearer the realization of our long-cherished hopes, and take the question out of the region of probability into that of practical action. It is well to recognize that the problem is surrounded with difficulties, and not a few pitfalls, which will take time to surmount; but I am confident from what I know of the minds of the leaders in Europe that, whatever time it may take, the question cannot be allowed to sleep or be put on one side. The ultimate and successful result of such a scheme would make the power of the international cooperation for good felt throughout the commercial system of the world.

"Syndicates, combines, and companies are rapidly taking financial interest in each other's concerns in every part of the world, their hope and ambition being to exploit production all over the globe. If they can succeed by cooperating together, surely we who profess to know the benefits of cooperation cannot fail.

Confidence and Good Will

"As we grow in strength and power, depend upon it we may expect stronger and more cunning opposition to confront us, and greater difficulties to surmount, which can only be met successfully by increased intelligence and enthusiasm by every one who desires to see international cooperation triumphant. The three essentials to start with are: Confidence in each other's honor; good will accompanied by tolerance; and strong financial support from all. With these we cannot fail; without them we cannot succeed. I trust that your discussion will take us a step nearer our much desired goal."

Cooperative women, too, were represented at Basel, and a resolution on international trading, moved by the English Women's Guild, proved to be one of the most important items on the agenda. The year 1921 will, without doubt, be marked as a wonderful year in the annals of cooperative history for it witnessed the birth of the Cooperative Women's International Movement.

WOMEN AS A FACTOR IN WORK OF REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—"We need 100,000 women behind us to grapple successfully with the great problems of the hour. One hundred thousand voices asking for reforms would surely prove a tremendous power in securing them; legislators could not turn a deaf ear to their requests." Thus Mrs. Emily Bennett, new organizing secretary of the Women's Reform League in this State appeals for support.

In her statement to the press, Mrs. Bennett says that the league has allied itself with the Progressives because that party is uncontrolled by any machine, but the members of the league are free to vote in any way they choose. Mrs. Bennett believes that great opportunities await intelligent womanhood. She says:

"Woman has come into her own; for the first time throughout the ages she has begun to find out her individuality; for the first time she has become a separate factor, with separate ideals of her own, and in this way she is illustrating her importance to the nation. There is no sex in aspiration or ambition, neither is there sex in talent or genius; woman's natural sphere keeps pace with progress, and changes just as much as man's does. She will no longer follow in the rear. She will remain in the forefront, fulfilling her duties as a citizen faithfully, honorably, nobly, and well. Wherever woman has gone she has improved conditions, purified the atmosphere, elevated the morals; there is no position in life that woman has not bettered, while at the same time there is no step forward she has ever taken that has not made her a better woman, a better citizen, a better mother.

"I appeal to every woman who has the interests of her country at heart to join our league, which has done so much in the past by resisting all forms of corruption and supporting every movement calculated to minimize social evils. Back us up and support us in our work. I am optimistic, and have great visions of success. Women will not shirk their responsibilities; they will not turn their backs where duty calls; the more difficult the problem to solve, the greater their eagerness to grapple with it. Already I have received great encouragement from members of all our branches, and I hope that before long our league, which has accomplished so much in the past, will in the future prove a main factor in securing reforms that will be lasting and beneficial."

SCHOOLS CALLED BEHIND TIMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters Club, William McAndrew, associate superintendent of schools of New York City, speaking on the subject of "The Retarded Revolution and the Schools," said that the schools of today are 200 years behind the times and not doing their duty in teaching citizenship and building up the community.

STEPS LEADING UP TO IRISH CLAIMS OF 1921

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The claim for the "sovereign independence" of Ireland seems to have given undue alarm to the English people who think it is, in effect, emphatic refusal to acknowledge the sovereignty of King George. But the study of Irish history within the past 150 years shows that from 1782 to 1800 Ireland was ruled by its own King and Houses of Parliament, and was habitually referred to as the "Kingdom of Ireland" in the English parliamentary records.

True, Ireland's King was also King of England, but that ceased to worry Ireland after England had accepted Ireland's "Declaration of Rights" in 1782. Grattan, in one of his historic speeches of 1782, defined the position clearly when he said that Ireland was a distinct, separate, and sovereign kingdom, united to Great Britain only through its King; that no group of men nor any other Parliament had power "of any sort whatsoever in this country save only the Parliament of Ireland," and that this right "should not be yielded up save with our lives."

"England has no title or power to make laws for Ireland," spoke Grattan; "none by nature, none by compact, none by usage, and none by conquest. Ireland has several titles against the claims of England—a title by nature, a title by compact, and a title by diverse acts of Parliament, a title by charter, and by all the laws by which England possesses her liberties; by England's interpretation of these laws, by her renunciation of conquest and her acknowledgment of the law of original compact."

It was for the restitution of this "sovereign right" that Irish patriots have striven ever since. Parnell said: "We cannot ask less than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament, with its important privileges and wide, far-reaching constitution. We cannot, under the British Constitution, ask for more than the restitution of Grattan's Parliament. But no man has a right to fix the boundary of the march of a nation."

Those with vision have no doubt that the Repeal of the Union brought up to date would be the government for Ireland to which the vast majority, if not the whole, of the "governed" would gladly give their consent.

PROHIBITION AND THE YOUTH OF AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Representatives of several women's organizations in this state have decided to form a Young People's Prohibition Council and to organize a forward movement for the better instruction of young Australians in the subject. The following resolution regarding prohibition was unanimously adopted:

"That this conference, knowing the evils of liquor drinking, and believing that prohibition will contribute toward the solving of our economic, social and moral problems, recommends the forming of a league of women, to comprise representatives from all women's organizations, for the purpose of appealing to and organizing women to carry prohibition."

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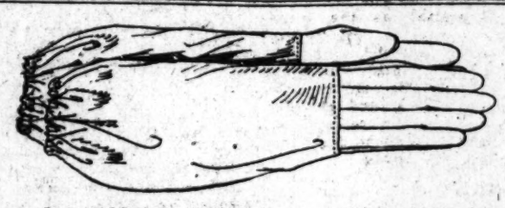

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WOMEN'S 2-CLASP GLOVES—overseam sewn; novelty and 4-row embroidered backs 3.75

WOMEN'S SLIP-ON BIARRITZ GLOVES — overseam sewn; with novelty embroidery; 6-button length 4.50

WOMEN'S 8-BUTTON LENGTH GLOVES — black, white and colors; overseam sewn; embroidered backs 5.75

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Nourishing Desserts for Children

—By Mrs. Knox

GELATINE desserts containing delicious fruits, nutritious egg and milk gelatines, as well as jellied fruit juices, are just a few of the palatable dishes of which Knox Sparkling Gelatine is the basis.

Try the recipe given here. It is as good and nourishing for a child as it is delightful to eat!

Orange Charlotte

½ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
¼ cup cold water
1 cup sugar
½ cup boiling water
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1 cup orange juice and pulp
Whites of three eggs
Lady fingers or stale cake

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add sugar, and when dissolved add lemon juice. Strain, cool slightly and add orange juice and pulp. When mixture begins to stiffen beat, using a wire whisk, until light; then add whites of eggs, beaten until stiff, and beat thoroughly. Turn into mold lined with lady fingers or strips of stale cake. One pint whipped cream may be used in place of whites of eggs.

Dessert Books Free:

In the Knox Booklets—"Dainty Desserts" and "Food Economy"—there are numberless recipes for nutritious desserts that are especially good for as well as delightful to children. Mothers will find them helpful not only in preparing children's desserts but in planning the meals for the entire family, as the booklets also give recipes for salads, meat and fish molds, relishes, ice creams, sherbets, and candies. Send for them. They are free. Just enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and mention your grocer's name.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ALL-BRITISH WIN THE FIRST MATCH

Overwhelm the 1920 All-Philadelphia Girl Field Hockey Team by 16 to 1—Miss K. E. Lidderdale Is Individual Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In the first match on its American tour, the All-English girls' field hockey team overwhelmed the 1920 All-Philadelphia team at the Germantown Cricket Club grounds, Thursday afternoon, by 16 goals to 1. More than 5000 persons cheered the clever team play of the British girls.

The Philadelphians were on the defensive during virtually the entire match. The fair invaders were superior in both combination and individual play and were never really pressed at any time. The only goal for the home clan was scored in the last five minutes of the match by Miss Mary Brinton, the inside left, when the visitors had somewhat relaxed their efforts.

The individual star of the day was Miss K. E. Lidderdale, rated as the greatest exponent of women's field hockey. She scored nine goals herself, helped in making several more and was the backbone of her team on both attack and defense.

Following the tap-off, the Philadelphia girls started with a rush and quickly forced the ball deep into British territory. A scrimmage followed near the visitors' goal and the home team seemed certain to score.

Suddenly, however, Miss Willcox, the invader's left wing, who had been hovering on the outskirts of the melee, hooked the ball away from a Philadelphia player and, with a burst of speed that left the home defenders trailing breathless in her wake, carried the ball on a personally conducted tour down the field that wound up with the most brilliant goal of the first half.

From then on until the initial period was almost over the play was entirely in Philadelphia territory. The home team fought hard but they were not fast enough, lacked cohesion, either on attack or defense and were less effective in stick-work. Mrs. W. L. Stewart, the inside left of the British team, was the high scorer in this period, she having knack for getting possession of the ball during a scrimmage, and then finding an opening to shoot through for a goal. Four time she did this in the first half.

Miss Lidderdale, the center-forward of the visitors, fully lived up to her reputation. She scored three goals each from a difficult angle, and her defensive work was superb. She rarely joined in the scrimmage but hung around the outside in case a Philadelphia player broke loose, for her speed enabled her to promptly overtake the errant ball and send it flying back toward the home goal.

Late in the first half the Philadelphians rallied and managed to force the battling right down to the mouth of the British goal. This time it was Miss Lidderdale who stopped the advance, stole the ball away and, with Miss C. C. Warner as her aid, gave a beautiful exhibition of the open passing game. Slipping the ball from one to the other while running at top speed, they carried it the length of the field, and Miss Lidderdale completed the job by hitting the ball through the posts from a difficult angle, she being far over to one side and close to the goal line.

Miss E. R. Clarke, the inside right, scored the last British goal of the period during the final minute of play.

The second half was a repetition of the first, save the home team fought a bit harder and Miss Lidderdale abandoned her aloof system and took a hand in the scoring. She made six goals herself and aided Mrs. Stewart in scoring another.

A last minute change was made in the visiting team's lineup. Mrs. E. Ward, who is one of the star fullbacks, and Miss M. I. Amos, who plays left inside, were unable to play. The summary:

ALL-BRITISH	ALL-PHILA. 1920
F. Willcox, lw	rw, Mary McMahon
Mrs. W. L. Stewart, il	ir, Mary Morgan
K. E. Lidderdale, cf	cf, A. Townsend (capt.)
E. R. Clarke, Gaskell, ir	il, Mary Brinton
C. C. Warner, rw	lw, Mrs. F. Bryson
H. Scarlett, lhb	rhb, Mrs. R. Nalle
H. G. Armfield, chb	chb, M. Z. Essinger
P. N. Price, rhb	lhb, V. Carpenter
W. A Baumann, lb	rb, Mrs Krumbhaar
M. S. Clay, rb	lb, C. Valentine
C. Gaskill, Clarge, g	g, Helen Ferguson

Score—All-British 16, 1920 All-Philahelphia 1. Goals—Mss K. E. Lidderdale 9, Mrs. W. L. Stewart 5, Miss E. R. Clarke and Miss F. Willcox for All-British; Miss Mary Brinton for 1920 All-Philadelphia. Referee—Miss M. Gaskill and Miss Appleby. Time—Two 35m. periods.

GERMAN RACING TRACK IS OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—The new automobile racing track or automobile traffic and training road, as it was originally officially termed, in the Grunewald, the forest on the outskirts of Berlin, was opened recently with a series of races for cars of 6, 8, and 10 horsepower. The track, which was nearly completed when the war broke out, was finished quite recently and claims to be the most practical in the world. It is constructed on original lines, being formed of two tracks 8 meters in width which run parallel, separated by a stretch of turf some 10 meters broad. At each end there are loops, that at the starting point (Eichkamp) having a 50-meter radius, that at the furthermost point (Nicolassee) a radius of 12 meters. The land was leased from the Crown Forests Administration for a period of 40 years, or until 1950, and both the State and municipality have financial interests in it.

The straight tracks are 9 kilometers long, forming with the loops a complete lap of 20 kilometers, or 12½ miles. The banking in the loops is 1 in 12 at Eichkamp and 1 in 7 Nicolassee. While on most other tracks the driver is losing time and speed by the constant curves and twists the advantages of such a track as the Berlin one are obvious. The track is graveled, stamped and tarred so that the surface is dustless. All along the course are wooden barriers and 12 large stands are erected at intervals. Timeboards and telephone communication enable the spectators to see and follow the position of each car during the race. The races attracted over 250,000 visitors each day.

Only small ordinary cars, two-seaters of 6, 8, and 10 horsepower with racing bodies were admitted, with the seats side by side, and driven by internal combustion engines. The 6 horsepower class made six laps, the 8 horsepower seven laps, and the 10 horsepower class eight laps. There were 58 entrants, 12, 20 and 26 for the three classes mentioned, and seven cars were entered for the record-breaking tests.

The races proved on the whole very successful. The first race of seven laps, about 88 miles, was won by a car of 8 horsepower in 64m. 37s. It was driven by Fritz von Opel, who carried off the first prize, a handsome silver cup. There were 16 prizes in all. In the record-breaking attempts a 200 horsepower car won, with 185 kilometers in the hour.

GREENLEAF AND MATURO LEADING

Both Have Won Two Straight Games in the United States Pocket Billiard Tournament

UNITED STATES POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	P. C.
R. E. Greenleaf	2	0	1.000
James Maturo	2	0	1.000
Arthur Woods	1	0	1.000
Arthur Church	2	1	.667
T. A. Hueston	1	1	.500
J. B. Keogh	1	1	.500
Walter Franklin	1	1	.500
Michael Kovach	1	2	.333
Benjamin Allen	1	2	.333
W. F. de Langh	0	4	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—In a brilliant rally, James Maturo, formerly of Denver but now of New York, New York, defeated Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, in the United States national pocket billiard championship tournament here Thursday afternoon, by the score of 125 to 122. Maturo went out in the thirty-sixth inning, a run of 18 in the thirty-fourth inning virtually winning for the former Colorado champion. At one stage of the game—the twenty-ninth inning—Allen had a lead of 108 to 79 on Maturo. It was Maturo's second victory in as many starts in the tournament. The score by innings:

James Maturo—0 0 0 4 0 1 7 0 2 0 1 12 0 10 0 8 14 0 0 0 0 5 0 7 0 0 0 4 8 20 0 0 7 18 0 1—129. Scratches—4. Net total—125. High run—20.

Benjamin Allen—0 0 0 11 0 0 5 0 2 3 2 20 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 8 7 23 7 0 0 3 0 10 10 0 0 3 0 1 0—125. Scratches—3. Net total—122. High run—23.

Arthur Church, the New York State champion, who comes from Yonkers, New York, with the aid of a high run of 50, easily won from W. F. de Langh, Philadelphia's lone entrant in the other afternoon match by the score of 125 to 58. Church played splendid billiards and completed his string in 26 innings. His high run of 50 was within seven of the tournament mark made by Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Church had the balls well broken but a side pocket shot hung on the very edge. It was de Langh's fourth straight defeat. The score by innings:

Arthur Church—0 0 9 5, 0 0 0 5 0, 21 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 4 50 2 7 0 3 0 3 10—128. Scratches—3. Net total—125. High run—50.

W. F. de Langh—1 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 22 2 0 0 0 1 5 5 4 2 4 0 3 3 5 0—62. Scratches—4. Net total—58. High run—22.

World's pocket billiards champion R. E. Greenleaf of New York, New York, was given a battle by Arthur Church of Yonkers, New York, in Wednesday night's match. Although Greenleaf won by the score of 125 to 102, he had to make a high run of 48 in order to gain the victory. Church played consistently while Greenleaf was off form in the early innings. The score by innings:

R. E. Greenleaf—9 0 0 0 8 12 0 0 9 4 0 0 0 0 12 0 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 48 12 6—127. Scratches—2. Net total—125. High run—48.

Arthur Church—0 4 0 0 8 0 2 0 10 19 0 0 0 0 5 0 9 3 0 1 0 8 0 20 19 1—109. Scratches—7. Net total 102. High run—20.

Benjaman Allen of Kansas City, Missouri, beat T. A. Hueston, Los Angeles, California, veteran, in the other Wednesday night match, 125 to 68. Both are former national champions, although Hueston has been on the retired list for many years. Two high runs of 34 helped Allen win. The score by innings:

Benjamin Allen—0 3 4 1 11 3 17 6 0 0 0 13 34 0 7—126. Scratches—1. Net total—125. High run—34.

T. A. Hueston—0 12 12 2 3 10 8 8 1 0 13 0 0—69. Scratches—1. Net total—68. High run—13.

Referee—L. M. Stoutenburgh.

ARMY AND NAVY TO MEET

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Officials in charge of arrangements for the national convention of the American Legion here October 31 and November 1-2, have received a telegram from Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, announcing that a football game between picked teams from the army and navy would be played here October 31. The teams will be made up of the best players from the enlisted personnel of both branches and will be chosen under the direction of Secretaries J. W. Weeks and Edwin Denby.

PURDUE BUILDING FOR THE FUTURE

W. H. Dietz Has Been Installed as New Coach for the Varsity Football Eleven — E. R. Carmen Is the Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LAFAYETTE, Indiana—While the present football season has not been a very satisfactory one to Purdue University, its varsity eleven having lost three straight games, one of which figures in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship race, the followers of this sport here are looking forward to a steady improvement not only this fall, but in the years to come.

With the installation of Coach W. H. Dietz, however, it is hoped that an improvement will be made in this department of sports. From the 1920 team, Coach Dietz has all of the squad except two players, C. C. Stanwood and C. G. Cooley, both of whom are graduated. The team last year won two games from secondary colleges within the State, but lost all of its games with Conference colleges. With only an average amount of material from the freshman varsity of 1920, the new Purdue coach has found it very difficult developing an eleven that will make a good showing.

Old Gold and Black athletic authorities fully realize that the system of the new coach, and his style of playing, cannot be absorbed by the candidates for the team in the space of one season. An improvement this year, with better prospects for the seasons to follow, is the aim. The first game of the year, played on October 1, resulted in a defeat for the Purdue eleven, by Wabash College, by a score of 9 to 0. The loss of this game was entirely unexpected, and caused Coach Dietz to begin a complete reorganization of the team.

The next Saturday the team lost a hard game to Chicago by a similar score, this result being much more satisfactory than the showing on the previous Saturday. The following Saturday Notre Dame University defeated Purdue 33 to 0, a showing not wholly pleasing to the Purdue players or coach.

The leading candidates for the backfield, about 10 in number, are, in general, all fast men; but the average weight of four men in this department of the team is about 165 pounds. This lightness of material has caused Coach Dietz to depend upon open field plays, forward passes, and also trick formations to gain ground. The three fastest men in the backfield are J. W. Williams '24, R. C. Watson '23, and George Eversman '23. Williams is a splendid openfield runner, and is regarded as one of the most capable men of his type since E. Q. Oliphant was in college here. Eversman and Watson are both fast on their feet, Watson proving especially speedy in sweeping end runs. E. B. Wagner '22, E. S. Rate '22, and P. R. Macklin '22, are all three capable halfbacks. G. H. McKinzie '24, J. E. Meekern '22, and E. E. Murphy '22, are the three best fullbacks on the squad. Murphy is perhaps the best line plunger of this trio, while McKinsey's ability in throwing forward passes makes him a valuable man. Rate, Eversman, and Wagner are all punters of fair ability, while Eversman has been showing rapid development in drop kicking. The lightness of the backfield material has also caused Coach Dietz to depend upon using at least two complete sets of backfield men in each game. The light players are unable successfully to withstand the sustained attack of an opposing eleven, especially if it happens to outweigh the Old Gold and Black team.

Eleven men have been making good showings for the various line positions. F. J. Birk '22, captain last year; R. F. Miller '22, and Ray C. Morgan '23 are the leading candidates for the end positions. Birk, who played tackle last year, was regarded as a high type of offensive and defensive man in Western Conference circles last year. At end, he is continuing his brilliant playing. Hiller, captain of this year's varsity basketball squad, will probably occupy the end on the other side of the line from Birk in most of Purdue's games this year. He is fast, steady on his feet, and by virtue of his basketball experience, handles the ball exceptionally well, especially on forward passes. Morgan is developing rapidly, and makes a good receiving end.

W. R. Swank '23 of last year's varsity, W. L. Spencer '22, and D. R. Merrill '23 appear to be the best guards on the squad. Spencer and Merrill are both fighting hard for a position, while Swank has forcefully shown his fitness. Capt. E. R. Carmen '23 and W. L. Claypool '23 are two tackles who stand out above the remainder of the candidates for this position. Center, left vacant by the graduation of Stanwood, is proving the most difficult position on the team to fill. W. R. Weber '24, W. R. Jones '23 and L. R. Walthem '24 are the most capable candidates, but all lack experience, and need much development.

THREE BIG GAMES COME TOMORROW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBIA, Missouri — Missouri Valley Conference football followers will try to keep in touch with three points in the valley tomorrow, when three of the most important games of the season will be played. Of paramount interest will be the University of Missouri-Kansas State Agricultural College contest, to be played at Manhattan, Kansas. Although the Kansas team was defeated 14 to 7 by Creighton last week as a result of a couple of fumbles, the Aggies are looked upon as among the best in the Conference this season.

University of Kansas and Iowa State College come together on Kansas soil this week, and University of Missouri fans will watch that game almost as close as they will their own, in order to find out the exact strength of their closest rivals, Kansas. Missouri won from Ames, 17 to 14, last Saturday in one of the hardest-fought games in years.

Kansas, however, gave the whole valley a surprise by losing to Drake University 15 to 7. The Des Moines team opened up an aerial attack that was far too much for the Kansans. As a result, Kansas is hardly considered any more this season as a likely winner of the championship.

The University of Oklahoma-Washington University game at St. Louis, Missouri, is the third big game of the week, and will be carefully watched by all colleges, since it is the first conference game that Oklahoma will have played. There seems to be a great lack in information regarding the Southerners; but it is evident that they have a schedule that will leave them fresh for the big conference games toward the end of the season.

It is evident that had the University of Nebraska enough conference games on her schedule this season, she would prove a stumblingblock to any team aspiring for the season's title. Her 41-to-0 victory over the Haskell Indians last week showed her real power.

Washington at St. Louis is surprising critics this year by some fine exhibitions of good football. Last Saturdays' victory over Grinnell, 14 to 13, was a fine one, since both teams are decided improvements over those of last season.

The relative strength of the Oklahoma team and the Missouri team may be gleaned from the result of the Oklahoma-Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College game last Saturday, which was won, 6 to 0, by the Oklahoma State team. Missouri defeated the same eleven earlier in the season, 36 to 0.

FOUR VETERANS TRYING FOR TEAM

Coach G. T. Bresnahan Must Develop Two New Runners for the University of Iowa Cross-Country Varsity Squad

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—L. P. Ristine '24 is the man who is leading the University of Iowa cross-country team this fall. The squad of 30 men who reported for the training has put in a lot of consistent practice, and with four veterans returned to the university this year the Hawkeyes are hopeful of making a better showing than usual in the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association race at Bloomington, Indiana, November 19.

E. P. Murray '22, T. D. Benjegerdes '23, and L. E. Peterman '21, are the veterans who, with Ristine, are expected to be the best performers on the squad. Coach G. T. Bresnahan must develop two more runners from among the green and inexperienced harriers who are working out. The most promising candidates are considered to be M. C. Morrow '23, G. B. Noll '23, George Ashton '23, B. E. Goodrich '24, R. B. Foster '24, A. L. Pertl '22, and H. F. Noble '24. Morrow, Noll, Ashton, and Goodrich have been point-winners in the middle-distance events on the Hawkeye track team.

Two meets have been definitely scheduled for the cross-country runners. The Hawkeyes will run against the University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, November 5, and in the conference meet, November 19. Negotiations are under way for other meets.

A program of fall track is being developed at the university for the first time this year by Coach Bresnahan, while fall baseball practice is being held for the second successive season under the guidance of Coach J. N. Ashmore.

Baseball at Iowa last spring was a far from successful proposition, since the Hawkeyes were able to win only two games, both of these from the weak Northwestern University nine. Iowa's pitching staff was generally considered the cause of the Old Gold downfall, but four of last year's experienced men are back, and with improvement to be expected from all of them it is believed Iowa will be stronger in the box than last season. G. H. Frohwein '22, who was out of the game last year, is practicing again.

The fall season in track is to include several meets in which experienced and inexperienced performers, varsity and freshman stars, and competitors in any line can get together to try out their abilities. An all-university meet is scheduled for October 22, and the Hawkeye run, November 22, will be a modified cross-country event.

HUNTER AND MARSTON WIN

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Long distance driving by Francis Ouimet and J. P. Guilford could not overcome the splendid chip shots and putting of Max Marston and W. I. Hunter in the benefit best-ball foursome at the Tredyffrin Country Club, Paoli, Wednesday, the British champion and his Philadelphia partner winning the 36-hole match by 4 and 3.

IMPROVEMENT IN ARSENAL TEAM

Equalizes With Everton in First Division Football Match—J. Rutherford Plays Splendidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—When the Arsenal team encountered Everton in the first division of the English Association Football League on September 24, it ran up against one of the strongest sides, on paper, in the competition. Playing before their own supporters, the Everton men showed great cleverness, both as regards passing and control of the ball, but they appeared to lack purpose. On the other hand, the Arsenal did not, with the exception of J. Rutherford, at outside right, show much finesse, but set about matters in so determined a manner that, had not R. W. Downs, at fullback for Everton, tackled with unfailing precision, the home goal-keeper would have had a great deal of work to do.

Rutherford played a splendid game. It is more than a dozen years ago since he last played for England, and his form this season has been almost as good as it was then. Rutherford has been capped seven times, three times against Scotland, twice against Wales and twice against Ireland. Against Everton on September 24, he was the best wing man on the field, his runs down the touch-line being followed invariably by a perfectly placed center toward the goal-mouth. One or two changes had been made in the disposition of the Arsenal team, and A. Baker, who usually plays in the half-back line, came in as leader of the forwards. Although tenacious and deliberate in everything he did, he was not an unqualified success, appearing to lack some of the qualities essential to a center-forward.

Taken altogether, the Arsenal forwards did well. They kept the sound Everton defense busy all the time, and did not miss many opportunities of sending in a "snap" shot at the home goal. Everton scored first, partly because E. C. Williamson misjudged a low shot from S. H. Fazackerly. The ball came in at an angle, and, as the Arsenal goal keeper shaped to gather it, it swerved across him and passed into the corner of the net. The Arsenal equalized from a struggle just in front of the Everton goal.

The Chelsea team did not show up well against Liverpool on September 24, and marred many of its best movements by hesitation. There was no "ginger" in the Chelsea forward line, every member of which was inclined to hold on to the ball so long that he eventually found himself unable to dispose of it effectively. J. G. Cock, in the center, was seldom a cause of anxiety to the Liverpool defenders, who looked even more sound than they were because of the slowness of the home forwards.

Liverpool's goal, the only one of the match, was the result of pretty play, a cross pass at the correct moment enabling R. Matthews, the visiting center-forward, to crash in an unstoppable shot from close range.

The match between Cardiff City, newly promoted to the first division, and Middlesbrough, was expected to end in an easy win for the latter, which up to that time had not once had its colors lowered since the commencement of the season. This expectation seemed justified to a great extent by the fact that the Cardiff team had not, since the 1920-21 campaign opened, scored a single win, and had, in fact, lost every league game in which it had taken part. However, the team without a win to its credit soundly defeated its unbeaten rival by 3 goals to 1.

The Middlesbrough side was held from the very beginning. Andre Wilson, the Scottish international center-forward, who, since his reappearance this season in English League football has been doing great things for Middlesbrough, was so closely watched by F. C. Keenor, the Cardiff center-half, that he could never break away. Wherever Wilson went, there Keenor went also, and this careful "shadowing" of the star member of the Middlesbrough team probably had a great deal to do with Cardiff City's victory. Frederick Pagnam, who was transferred from the Arsenal during last season, had much to do with the home team's opening goal. He raced to gather a pass from the wing, and the Middlesbrough custodian rushed out to prevent him from doing so. Both players met with a crash, and the ball trickled across to James Gill, who scored with ease. Gill scored again, after Harry Nash had put in the home team's second goal. Middlesbrough scored from a penalty.

Aston Villa, six times winner of the English Cup, did not fare too well at the hands of the present holder of the valued trophy, Tottenham Hotspur, and lost by 1 goal to 3. The game took place on the "Spurs" inclosure at White Hart Lane, London. The home players were in fine fettle, clever individually and combining well as a team. Charles Wilson at center-forward, was a revelation, and, although he did not actually score, he was responsible in a great measure for Tottenham's success. The Villa's present team is hardly of the quality of many of its predecessors, but has been sufficiently strong to earn for itself a high position in the first division standing this season.

C. M. Buchan, Sunderland's captain, scored two goals in each of his team's first four home matches of the season, his fourth double-scoring feat being at the expense of Birmingham. Nearly half an hour had elapsed before a goal was scored in this game, and it was the losers, Birmingham, who first found the net. In the first half there was nothing to choose between the two teams, but after the change of ends Birmingham concentrated upon defense. Buchan led onslaught after onslaught upon the visitors' goal, and his persistency was eventually rewarded. He headed in two goals, one within two minutes of the other. West Bromwich Albion still showed itself unable to score on its own ground. It was expected to do so against Oldham Athletic, but the latter played a splendid game and won in the end by the only goal scored. The West Bromwich men excelled in defense, and, if their attack had been of equal strength, might easily have reversed the result.

SCORING LOW IN SECOND DIVISION

Only 23 Goals Recorded Between 22 Football Clubs—Nine Elevens Fail to Score

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Apart from one instance, the scoring of five goals by Derby County at the expense of Bristol City, remarkably few goals were obtained in the Second Division of the English Association Football League on September 10. Twenty-two clubs between them scored only 23 goals, nine teams failing to score at all, and seven finding the net but once. This would appear to mark some weakness in attack, for, in the course of a full league program, an average of slightly more than one goal per club cannot indicate the number of scoring opportunities presented to attackers. There has been apparent in league football this season a lack of finishing power among the forwards, who, in many cases, although sufficiently skillful to take the ball within shooting distance of the goal, either miss the target when they do shoot or else endeavor to get a little closer to their objective and are then deprived of the ball by a defender more alert to opportunities than themselves.

Such being the case, the improved display of West Ham United's forward line, which had a great deal to do with the defeat of Port Vale by 3 goals to 0, was a cause of considerable satisfaction. The ground at Upton Park was hardly in an ideal state for football, and its cast-iron surface, allied to a light ball, made dribbling and ball control generally extremely difficult. The West Ham forwards, even if they shot badly at times, did the obvious thing to good effect, and, whenever they obtained possession of the ball, they made a bee line for goal. S. C. Puddefoot, who scored two goals, was the leading light in the West Ham vanguard, and kept his front line colleagues well on the move. The people who showed to best advantage in the Port Vale team were the halfbacks and fullbacks, who underwent considerable pressure from the beginning of the match to the end.

The match between Hull City and Fulham was crammed with interest from the kick-off to the shrill of the final whistle. The Hull City men, who won by the odd goal in three, had to struggle desperately hard for their lead, and, when they had obtained it, had all their work cut out to maintain it. The violent assaults on the Fulham goal gave A. Chaplin and E. E. Worrall plenty of scope to show their ability as defenders, but, although they stemmed the tide many times, they were at last overwhelmed.

Before C. W. Flood sent in a shot to score for Hull, B. Travers had headed the ball, after a corner kick, into the home net, and, with the scores level, there waged a most earnest combat round about the Fulham goal. Worrall, Chaplin and J. H. Edelston, who were very prominent in defense, could not caulk up every crevice, and at last Flood contrived to beat the goal keeper, A. Reynolds, with a deftly placed and fast-traveling kick into a bottom corner of the net. There was still a quarter of an hour left for play, and in this brief space the Fulham forwards, led by Donald Cock, a brother of the better-known "J. G." of Chelsea, did their best to balance the scores. They might have done so, but for two brilliant saves on the part of D. W. Mercer, in goal, which sent the spectators into ecstasies of delight. First of all, he put a hard, high shot over the cross-bar, and then he successfully dived full length at the ball, which came from a distance of more than 20 yards with all the power of Daniel Shea's leg behind it.

It could not be said that the game between Clapton Orient and Stoke, on the ground of the latter, was so refreshing to the watcher as the two games already cited. The forwards in each team lacked adequate support from their intermediate lines, and consequently broke down before concentrated defense. This state of affairs was reflected in the result, a goalless draw. The Crystal Palace management, after considerable readjustment of the talent at its disposal, placed in the field a team strong enough to defeat Rotherham County by two clear goals. Harry Millership, the Welsh international, played fullback for the losers, but did nothing especially brilliant. One of the best players on the field was J. B. Branston, in goal for Rotherham. He dealt coolly with several nasty situations, and one of the two goals he conceded, the result of a hard shot by A. Wood, would have defied the efforts of any custodian. The other Palace goal was due greatly to the nippiness of J. T. Jones, a Welsh international center-half, who bore down on Branston as the latter was preparing to receive a bouncing ball, and succeeded in putting the elusive sphere across the goal-line.

HATFIELD WINS SWIMMING RACE

Well-Known Competitors Take Part in This Year's Long-Distance Championship Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—J. G. Hatfield's recent win in the long-distance swimming championship of England—from Kew to Putney on the River Thames—was rendered all the more meritorious by the fact that the conditions prevailing were a severe handicap to the 24 starters, only seven of whom finished the course. Hatfield won the long-distance championship in 1913 and 1914 and was second to Henry Taylor last year. This year the competitors included the well-known H. E. Annison of Croydon Swimming Club, who in 1920 won four English titles. Annison excels generally in short distance events, but he swam a splendid race through 5m. 60yds. of rough water, and came in third, just behind C. E. Wilding of Birmingham.

From the start, Hatfield, E. P. Peter of Penguin Swimming Club, and Annison went away in a straight line, but, when a mile had been covered, Peter had established a slight lead. He still led when Barnes Bridge was reached, at which point several competitors left the water. When half the course was traversed, Hatfield made a splendid effort and overhauled the leader. Once ahead the Middlesbrough man drew further and further away. Peter struggled on gamely, but he could not reduce the gap between himself and the leader, whilst Annison, still in the third place, was 100 yards or more away.

The state of the water, churned into waves by a strong head wind, made the going extremely difficult, and accounted, no doubt, for the fact that most of the swimmers steered rather erratic courses. Hatfield's build is well adapted to such conditions, and he reached Putney Pier, the end of the journey, in 1h. 8m. 32s., 200 yards ahead of Wilding. Peter was second 1000 yards or so from home, but he was forced to retire. Wilding, who is the present holder of the Midlands half-mile swimming championship, swam very powerfully toward the end of the race, and succeeded in passing Annison. The latter stopped for a short while, but resumed and ended up 200 yards behind Wilding, whose time was 1h. 10m. 52s. Annison took 1h. 11m. 29s., and G. F. Rice, Penguin S. C., the fourth man, 1h. 12m. 3s. Close behind Rice came B. J. Milnes, Jersey Swimming Club, and A. W. Matthews, Amateur Swimming Club.

The fastest time ever recorded in the English long-distance championship is 1h. 3m. 12s., by T. S. Battersby in 1910. By winning the race three times, Hatfield has in no way established a precedent, for J. A. Jarvis won it eight times in all, and seven times in succession. The first race of the series was held in 1877, and since then, with the exception of 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918 and 1919, has been held annually. On one occasion, in 1895, no competitor finished and the race was consequently declared void.

BASEBALL GROWING POPULAR IN MEXICO

CHICAGO, Illinois—Baseball has attained such a marked popularity in Mexico, according to B. B. Johnson, president of the American League of professional baseball clubs, that he has announced that he would go to the Mexican capital in December to explain how the game is conducted in the United States. Mr. Johnson said that the Secretary of State in Mexico is an ardent baseball fan.

He pointed to an occasion which marked the introduction of baseball into that country and another which shows how its popularity has grown there.

In 1907, C. A. Comiskey took his Chicago White Sox there for the training period. The occasion was marked with great pomp and so much interest was raised that the boys immediately took up the game and since then several creditable players have been developed. Recently two Texas league teams went on an exhibition tour through parts of Mexico and their reception was pronounced very cordial.

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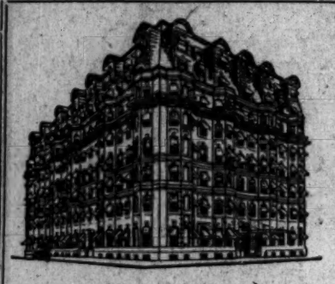

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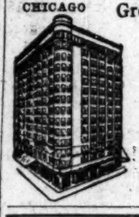

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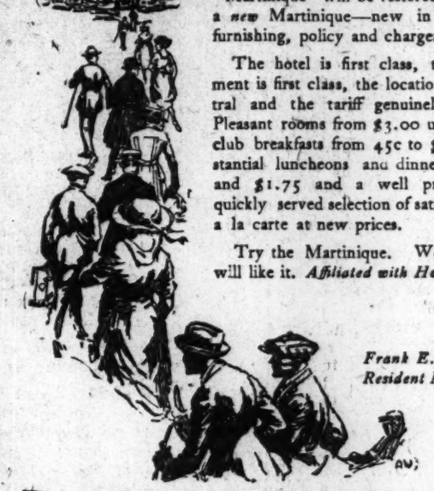

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

LOOK AHEAD NOT BACK IN BUSINESS

Even While "Mending Fences" Attention Is Needed to Embrace Great Opportunities Typified in Electrical Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Looking forward and going after prospective business rather than looking backward and being deterred by the review of the economic havoc wrought by the war obviously is the attitude demanded today. To be sure, there are many "fences to be mended," and that process is going on even though it receives temporary delays in the form of railroad strike talk, dislocated foreign exchange, foreign debts and the still unsettled question of prices. Still, readjustment goes on steadily. While the attention of some men is entirely taken up with readjustment problems others are plunging into the future, which such leaders as Herbert Hoover say holds promise of the greatest prosperity yet experienced.

The electrical industry typifies the opportunity many lines offer. The prospect has been summed up by Merle R. Griffith of the General Electric Company, who says $1,000,000,000 new capital is needed each year for generating, transmission and distribution equipment by the electric lighting industry of the United States. If capital for customers' lamps, motors, appliances and for wiring houses and factories is considered, twice this sum will be required.

Millions of Prospects

Business in electrical merchandise was $2,000,000,000 in 1920. There are 21,000,000 homes in the United States, 7,000,000 are wired and 14,000,000 are prospects for $750 each in wiring and electrical merchandise. The value of washing machine motors in 1912 was $7,000,000, in 1920, $50,000,000.

In 1920, 270,000,000 incandescent lamps were manufactured in this country, 140,000,000 of which were automobile lamps.

Twenty-nine years ago the largest power generator manufactured was 275 horsepower. Today there is in operation a steam turbine of 45,000 kilowatts, equivalent to 60,000 horsepower. The first generator could supply 2000 incandescent lamps, the last generator 2,500,000.

The potential water horsepower of this country is 60,000,000. Only a little over one-tenth has been developed. For every horsepower developed from our streams a saving of from 5 to 13 tons of coal is made in a year. Niagara Falls represents a potential horsepower of 5,000,000; figuring at the low price of $10 per horsepower this would be $50,000,000.

The Montana Power Company saves 2,000,000 tons of coal a year, or 5500 tons daily by using water power. On the Rocky Mountain & Missoula divisions of the St. Paul Railway, 425,000 barrels of oil and 200,000 tons of coal are saved yearly by the utilization of water power.

The annual liquor sales were $2,458,000,000. The electrical industry is endeavoring to obtain a good portion of the money that was formerly dissipated in the purchase of liquor.

Meeting Opportunity

Developing and measuring up to such opportunities, it is felt, holds the answer to the unemployment situation. Much preliminary work of laying out a program for concerted and coordinated action has been done by the government unemployment conferences in Washington and within a few days a call is expected for the permanent committee on economic readjustment appointed by Mr. Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, to start on the work of carrying through the program.

In regard to the employment situation the recent report of the United States Department of Labor says selected manufacturing industries and bituminous mining shows for September, 1921, compared with September, 1920, increases in persons employed in eight industries, and decreases in six industries. The most important increase, 59.2 per cent, appears in the woolen industry, while an increase of 18.4 per cent is shown for boots and shoes, and one of 13.9 per cent for cotton finishing. Decreases of 42 per cent, 35 per cent and 31.6 per cent appear in iron and steel, car building and repairing, and paper making.

Compared with September, 1920, pay rolls in September, 1921, show increases in four industries and decreases in 10. Woolen increased 41.8 per cent and men's ready-made clothing 20.9 per cent. The greatest decrease is 71.1 per cent in iron and steel. Car building and repairing decreased 46.4 per cent, and paper making 46.2 per cent.

Revenue Freight Loading

Belated figures on loading of revenue freight on American railroads show that the week ended October 8, totaled 895,740 cars, compared with 901,078 cars the previous week, a decrease of 5338 cars, according to the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 115,926 cars, compared with the corresponding week of last year, and 86,431 cars, compared with the corresponding week of 1919.

Increases over the week before were reported in the loading of live stock, coal and coke, but decreases for other commodities. Total car loading since January 1, this year, has been 30,033,162 cars, as compared with 34,860,503 in 1920, and 31,966,129 in 1919.

The September reports of the various chain stores and mail order houses show that the public's retrenchment policy ended in June. Sears, Roebuck sales in September of $14,800,000 compared with $12,400,000 in August and $10,600,000 in July. Montgomery, Ward September sales of $6,300,000 were 16 per cent larger than August, while the latter month's turnover of $5,480,000 was 26 per cent heavier than July. American Wholesale Corporation made a 20 per cent gain in August over July and 9.3 per cent in September over the preceding month. Woolworth and Kresge reported minor declines in September as compared with August, but show gains in both of these months over last year, and for the first nine months of 1921 report respectively increases of 2.38 per cent and 7.73 per cent. The J. C. Penney Company reports a heavier gross in the nine months, gaining 15.8 per cent, while its July, August and September sales of the current year showed progressive increases.

The Credit Clearing House weekly report of merchandising activities by manufacturers and wholesalers shows unusually sustained post-seasonal purchasing by merchants, especially in the south agricultural and east sections. There is brisk buying by the public in the middle agricultural and mountain sections.

RAILWAY ORDERS PLACED BY INDIA

German Firm Is Awarded the Contract After Underbidding British by 40 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The extent of German competition for railway orders is such that the Hannoversche Waggonfabrik of Hannover-Linden, whose tender was 40 per cent lower than that of any British tender, has been awarded the contract for 11 underframes for carriages required by the Nisam's Guaranteed State Railways (India). This firm's was also the lowest tender quite recently submitted for the supply of 108 covered goods wagons, seven bogie quadruple bolster wagons, 10 goods brake van under-frames and three large ballast wagon under-frames, required by the Burma railways, states Modern Transport.

Three British firms, namely, the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, Limited, of Birmingham; the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited; and Messrs. Cleyton Wagons, Limited, of Lincoln were each invited to accept the work at prices 10 per cent in excess of the German tenders, and to this proposal the Gloucester company agreed, and the contracts have accordingly been placed with them.

An order for 200 four-wheel covered wagons for the Palestine railways has lately been divided by the crown agents for the colonies between the Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, Limited, and the Gloucester Railway Carriage and Wagon Company, Limited.

DIVIDENDS

Columbia Electric, quarterly of 1½%, payable November 15 to stock of October 31.

Stewart-Warner Speedometer, quarterly of 50 cents on common, payable November 15 to stock of October 31.

Reading Company, quarterly of 1% on first preferred, payable December 8 to stock of November 22.

Austin, Nichols & Co., Inc., quarterly of 1¾% on preferred, payable November 1 to holders of October 29.

Pure Oil, quarterly of 2% on common, payable December 1 to stock of November 15.

Procter & Gamble, quarterly of 5% on common, payable November 15 to stock of October 25.

Massachusetts Gas Companies have cut annual rate from 7% to 5% on common. A quarterly installment of 1¾% has been declared, payable November 1. The trustees say they expect to continue this rate until conditions justify an increase.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Thur.	Wed.	Parity
Sterling	$3.96	$3.91⅝	$4.8665
Francs (French)	.0733½	.0720½	.1930
Francs (Belgian)	.0724	.0710½	.1930
Francs (Swiss)	.1817	.1847	.1930
Lire	.0396½	.0391	.1930
Guilders	.3394	.3398	.4020
German marks	.0067	.0065½	.2380
Canadian dollar	.91½	.913	....
Argentine pesos	.3172	.3225	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0321	.0435	.1930
Pesetas	.1326	.1320	.1982
Swedish kroner	.2318	.2335	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1292	.1282	.2680
Danish kroner	.1915	....	.2680

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Wheat prices rallied slightly yesterday, although closing quotations were barely higher, with December at 1.04 and May at 1.08¾. Corn also advanced fractionally, December closing at 46 and May at 51½. Hogs tended downward, but provisions were firm. May rye 87¼, December rye 82¾, December barley 55¼a, January pork 15.00, October lard 8.80, January lard 8.72, March lard 8.92, May lard 9.15, October ribs 5.62, January ribs 7.60, May ribs 7.90.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Germany — The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany (figures in marks, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	This wk	Last wk
Coin	1,039,500	1,039,600
Gold	1,022,600	1,022,600
Bills	1,047,400	1,092,400
Treasury bills	94,981,500	89,471,200
Advances	12,500	35,300
Investments	270,400	277,600
State deposits	5,709,200	3,764,000
Private deposits	11,178,000	7,502,800
Treasury certificates	3,193,600	2,850,600
Securities	5,964,900	5,970,600
Circulation	87,728,200	87,461,800
Other liabilities	1,598,600	1,711,600
Bank rate	5%	5%
Loan Bureau notes	7,427,600	7,500,000

AUSTRALIAN MEAT AND FREIGHT RATE

Reduction in the Transportation Costs Is Wanted to Facilitate Shipping Abroad Some of the Surplus Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia has passed through an excellent season and prime stocks has been flooding the markets, bringing about a period of cheap meat for the consumer. The low prices are the result primarily of the cost of freight. Recently the Associated Meat Companies of Victoria stated that unless the shipping companies cut freights, the export trade in mutton and lamb would receive a set-back; the price indicated for mutton for the coming season was so low that the oversea freight, plus the landing charges at both ends, would amount approximately to double what the producer would receive.

As illustrating the quantity of meat available for export to Britain and America, should shipping charges permit, it is estimated that there are 200,000 cattle in Queensland available if a satisfactory price was obtainable. As it is, however, plants are shutting down. A Queensland pastoralist points out that formerly meat could be sold in London at 5d, a pound, but now this price would be an impossible one for the producer owing to the advances in shipping freights, railway charges, and wages. It now cost £2 to send a bullock by rail to the freezing works, yet a fair-sized animal was only worth £5 at the works.

The fall in price was reflected in the Sydney sales. After 10 days' decline in rates, good prime trade beef sold at the Homebush stock sales at about 25s. to 26s. per 100 pounds, and in some cases meat changed hands at 2½d. to 2¾d. per pound. The same glut and low prices prevailed in regard to mutton, especially in the case of heavy cross-bred sheep. Good mutton changed hands at wholesale rates from 2d. to 3d. per pound.

Reopening of Plant Considered

It is unfortunate that freight difficulties should prevail at a time when serious consideration is being given to the reopening of the huge freezing works in the northern territory. These works, in which £1,000,000 was invested by Vestey Brothers, have been closed for more than two years. During three seasons the works treated 70,000 head of cattle, but were forced to close when the federal shipping controller was unable to detach ships to bring 7000 tons of needed coal and to take away the meat lying in the freezers from the previous season. As a result of the cessation, industrial troubles became acute in Darwin.

As the reopening of the works would mean the employment of hundreds of men, the relief of over-stocked pastoralists and stronger competition on the American and British markets, the decision of Messrs. Vestey is awaited with eagerness. Probably the federal government will renew its agreement with Vesteys whereby cattle going to the meatworks are carried over the one federal railway in the territory, from Catherine to Darwin, at a much reduced cost. Actually this concession meant a loss to the federal government of about 50 per cent on the cost of transport. This agreement runs out in the middle of the next meat season, and the company would probably require an assurance of renewal before reopening their works.

Mr. Conacher, managing director of the works, says that the obsolete appliances on the Darwin wharf, which render the handling of goods expensive, are the main obstacle to the reopening of the works. Landing charges at the wharf were now 17s. a ton against 4s. a few years ago. Reasonable wharf facilities would reduce the charge to 4s. and render pillage difficult.

The pastoral leases operated in Australia by Vesteys total approximately 30,000 square miles, or about the size of Serbia, the Federated Malay States, Panama or French Guiana respectively. Included in the stock owned by them are 150,000 cattle in the northern territory and 80,000 in Western Australia. Vestey Brothers have spent about £75,000 in wells and bores. The construction of the proposed north-south transcontinental line would draw fat stock to Darwin from wide areas in the south, and Mr. Conacher believes that it would develop an export trade with the East and with Java.

Statistics of Export

During the 1920-21 season most of the Australian meat works ran short time, owing to freight shortage and the difficulty in obtaining refrigerated space. Exports of mutton from the Commonwealth during the season were 740,247 carcasses, as compared with 3,726,502 for 1919-20. The lambs shipped represented only 683,084 carcasses, as against 1,958,731 the previous year. Beef showed a slight increase, 1,210,166 quarters, as against 892,498 quarters. As showing the direction of exports, it may be noted that the United Kingdom took 602,714 carcasses of mutton, 657,326 carcasses of lamb, and 1,042,814 quarters of beef.

The reason for the increased export of beef was the fact that heavy stocks of beef were held in store in Queensland at the beginning of the 1920-21 season, the actual exports from this state being 1,100,602 quarters, as against 753,492 in the year 1919-20. The largest shipper of mutton and lamb was Victoria, yet that state only sent abroad 395,967 carcasses of mutton as against 2,306,779 carcasses for 1919-20, and 414,258 carcasses of lamb as against 1,537,610 carcasses in the previous year.

SEPTEMBER WAR BOND RETIREMENT

Victory Notes Comprise Large Part of the United States Securities Bought in Month

NEW YORK, New York—Liberty bonds amounting to $88,800,900 were retired by the United States Treasury during September. Of this amount $97,065,650 was in Victory notes, while first Liberty comprised $10,050; second Liberty $615,800; third Liberty $713,050; fourth Liberty $713,050.

Despite the fact that practically all the buying was confined to Victory notes, the advance for the month was only 58 cents per $100 for the 4¾s and 56 cents for the 3¾s. On the other hand, fourth Liberty 4¼s advanced $2.98 per $100, although buying aggregated less than $1,000,000.

Total retirements from July 1 to September 30 aggregated $211,136,100 as follows: First, $59,100; second, $1,925,000; third, $1,774,450; fourth, $2,552,100; Victory notes, $204,825,450.

Bankers say there is little probability of any material increase in quotations for Victory notes. The yield on these notes is now approximately the same as the yield on three-year Treasury notes recently issued, and Victorys mature before Treasury notes.

SHIP REPAIRING SHOPS ON THAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Messrs. Harland & Wolff, the great Belfast shipbuilders, are opening ship-repairing and engineering works at points convenient to the chief docks on the Thames. A start will be made shortly with the repair work at various places. According to the annual report of the Port of London Authority, certain proposals were made by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., for the granting of facilities to enable them to establish in the Port of London extensive ship-repairing and other engineering workshops.

The proposals involved the granting of leases to the company of sites on the Authority's property in the docks and on the river side, the taking over of the Authority's existing shops with some of the staff, and the execution by the company on cost and percentage terms of such repair and constructional work as may be required by the Authority.

MEXICO STARTING STEAMER SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A new passenger and freight steamship service, with sailings every two weeks, will be commenced next month between San Francisco and the ports on the west coast of Mexico, by the Compania Naviera de los Estados Unidos de Mexico (United States of Mexico Navigation Company), the $50,000,000 government-owned Mexican steamship line.

The ships, which will fly the Mexican flag, will be six in number at first and will be the Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Chiapas, Oaxaca, Colima and Guerrero, all named for states of the Mexican Republic. They will carry mail between Mexican ports and the United States. The ships were built in England. The first of the vessels, the Sinaloa, will arrive in San Francisco November 27, and will clear for Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz and other west-coast ports of Mexico as soon as she can be discharged and loaded.

BETTER UNDERTONE IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—There was a better undertone to securities generally on the stock exchange yesterday. Industrial shares moved upward, aided by the formal announcement of the British Government's measures to stimulate trade and to decrease the number of unemployed. Hudson's Bay was 5 7-16.

The oil department displayed a fair degree of firmness and there was a cessation of liquidation. Royal Dutch was 32¾. Dollar descriptions drooped, following the New York exchange. Home rails were quiet and unchanged. The shares of Argentine roads were dull and mixed. Kaffirs were well maintained. The gilt edged section was dull but steady. French loans were sluggish and unaltered.

Consols for money 48⅞, Grand Trunk 1½, DeBeers 11¼, Rand Mines 2⅛, bar silver 40⅞d. per ounce, money 2½ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅝ per cent; three months' bills 3⅞ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England—The weekly statement of the Bank of England (last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 20, 1921	Oct. 13, 1921	Oct. 21 1920
Circulation	£123,684	£124,613	£127,123
Public deposits	14,792	15,015	18,200
Private deposits	156,808	134,789	123,970
Gov. securities	79,715	64,850	62,707
Other securities	88,415	80,371	81,675
Reserve	23,182	22,257	14,481
Propor. res to liab %	13.51	14.86	10.18
Bullion	128,417	128,421	123,154
Bank rate, %	5½	5½	7

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £632,040,000, against £613,132,000 last week and £743,546,000 this week last year.

Treasury notes outstanding aggregate £286,733,000, against £288,456,000 last week. The amount of gold securing these notes is now £28,631,000, against £28,631,000 in the previous week.

SHORTER PROFIT LINE IS WANTED

Fewer and Smaller Levies Between Producer and Consumer Talked in Great Britain to Bring Down Retail Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—When wholesale prices in Great Britain came tumbling down at the end of last year it was freely said that retail prices would soon follow suit. It is common knowledge that in the early months of the present year such a tendency was distinctly observable, the cost of living, according to the Ministry of Labor index figures, showing a perceptible fall. But the tendency was retarded in June and July, and by August 1 prices of commodities had again become stationary. The new level, it is now recognized, is still more than double the pre-war figure. Much attention is being devoted to the topic by consumers, and the British press is giving much space to an examination of the question, the prevailing public feeling being that prices are still too high.

It is commonly believed that in the process of passing from the producer's hands to those of the consumer too great an addition is made to the price of most of the common commodities.

In support of the assertion that there are too many intermediate profits, figures are being given by authorities whose standing is such as to merit respect. C. S. Orwin, for example, is president of the Agricultural Section of the British Association, and in his address at its recent meeting he gave personal experiences. He showed how the man who grows cabbages gets 3d. a dozen for them. The wholesaler parts with them for a shilling; the retailer, if he be a coster or a market stallholder, sells at half a crown; but if he is a suburban shopkeeper he charges 3s.; while if he is the owner of a high-class shop he may expect as much as 4s. In other words, the cabbage, in passing from the soil to the dinner table, may appreciate in price by as much as 1600 per cent. The figures for milk are nearly as remarkable. Mr. Orwin is a farmer. In this capacity he sells milk at 1s. 9d. a gallon, for which his wife, after it has passed through the middleman's hands, has to pay 3s.; and his lamb at 1s. 4d. a pound fetches 2s. 6d. when it gets to the shops.

Food Prices' Decline Gradual

A correspondent writing to The Morning Post recently showed the failure of retail prices of food to follow the downward course of wholesale prices as closely as would appear to be reasonable. Taking beef, for example, he quoted prices for February 1 and August 1 and made it clear that whereas the wholesale figure had decreased by 22 per cent, the retail figure showed a fall of only 9 per cent. In the case of mutton the disparity was even more marked, the cuts being 36 and 14 per cent respectively; bread showed a fall of 11 per cent, while flour had dropped 18 per cent. It is interesting to note, however, that in the case of the latter commodity great publicity has been afforded by the press; and the focusing of public opinion thus rendered possible has had the satisfactory effect of bringing about a further reduction, against stiff resistance on the part of retailers, with the result that bread is now being sold at a price proportionate to the price of flour.

It is obvious that the consumer does not now get the same consideration as he did in times past. In fact the opinion is held in authoritative quarters that the competitive system, upon which the commerce of the nineteenth century was built, has now practically ceased to exist. During the war, organization was extended and perfected not only among manufacturers and farmers but also among retailers, so that they are now able within limits to hold up prices and check the free play of competition, much to the disadvantage of the consumer. The disclosures of the report on the cost of living, prepared by the committee of the industrial, political and cooperative sections of the Labor movement have supplied very definite evidence of the reliability of this opinion. One is forced to the conclusion, from a perusal of that report, that there are few industries in which competition is effective in assuring the consumer the opportunity of purchasing at the lowest price at which the produce can possibly sell.

How to Shorten Line

The great problem now before the consumer is how to reduce the unfair margin between cost and selling price. That such a reduction is necessary is obvious, not only from the consumer's standpoint, but also from the standpoint of the trader himself. The Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke the right words to the right people at a recent banquet at the Mansion House given by the Lord Mayor of London to a gathering of retail traders. "Bring your prices down," was his advice. There was an obvious decline in wholesale prices, he said, which would enable British trade to get greater advantages in the markets of the world. But the reduction of retail prices was following very tardily upon that, and he suggested to the retailers, in their own interests, that they should face the situation at once, take their courage in both hands, and bring their prices down to such a level as would enable British markets to buy.

If retailers will not, or cannot do this, then it will be necessary for the community to consider an important point raised by Mr. Orwin at the British Association. He asked whether it was, in fact, necessary to continue the present wasteful system of distribution. It would, as has been emphasized, seem as though the remedy is to increase the number of producers and decrease the number of those who stand between producer and consumer; and that the lessening of the number of "middlemen" would be an indispensable factor in the solution of the problem of high retail prices.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE OF SILVER

Metal Establishes New High Record at 73 5-8 Cents, but a Reaction Follows

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania — Although the price of silver bullion made a new high record at 73⅝ cents an ounce October 17, there was a reaction the next day of three cents, the greatest fluctuation in one day for some time. The most recent advance was accompanied by reports from Tokyo that the Japanese Government planned to purchase silver metal to replace paper money of small denominations now in circulation, and there was speculation as to whether other governments would follow suit.

For several years the United States coined large amounts of subsidiary silver but demand dropped off some months ago and recent operations at the mints have been confined to coinage of silver dollars to replace those melted under the Pittman act. Great Britain is also recoining silver, but the net result will be an addition to the available world's silver stocks as the new British silver coinage will be only .500 fine, compared with .925 in the old coins. This will release many ounces of silver which the British Government can sell.

Up to the end of September the United States Treasury purchased under the Pittman act 73,780,866 ounces of silver, of which 29,907,361 were purchased in 1920 and 43,873,505 in the first nine months of this year. The average monthly purchase this year to date totaled 4,874,834 ounces. September purchases amounted to 3,471,436 ounces, the smallest of any month since August, 1920.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is the opinion of bankers that the gold tide which has been flowing steadily toward the United States from India is about to turn, and in some quarters the beginning shortly of an export movement of gold from the United States to India is looked for.

Production of sugar in France during the 1920-21 season amounted to 330,184 metric tons, compared with 163,244 tons during the 1919-20 season. In 1920-21 factories manufacturing sugar totaled 72, compared with 60 in 1919-20.

The San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank reports a decrease of $17,000,000, or 20 per cent, in its rediscounts during the past year, an increase of 15,000,000 bushels, or 15 per cent above last year in the wheat crop of the Pacific northwest, and an increase of 40 per cent, bringing the apple crop to 33,000,000 bushels.

The situation in the Tzecho-Slovak textile, glass and machine industries seems somewhat improved, according to the United States Commerce Department, but the iron and steel industry is reported as facing the peak of the industrial crisis.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Combined resources and liabilities of the 12 federal reserve banks of the United States (last 000 omitted) are as follows:

	Oct. 19 1921	Oct. 11 1921	Oct. 22 1920
RESOURCES			
Gold and gold certificates	$447,697	$446,962	$161,438
Gold set fund	480,829	426,998	289,069
Gld with for ag	....	....	80,441
Total gold held by bank	928,526	873,960	630,948
Gold with F R agents	1,711,331	1,732,113	1,208,240
Gold red fund	132,864	122,849	160,423
Ttl gold reserv	2,772,721	2,728,922	1,994,611
Leg ten, sil, etc.	149,039	148,011	162,659
Total reserves	2,921,760	2,876,933	2,157,270
Bills discounted—			
Secured by U S Gov oblig	459,671	502,791	1,199,139
All other	870,097	899,615	1,550,143
Bills bought in open market	54,308	61,393	300,666
Ttl bills on hand	1,384,076	1,463,799	3,049,948
U S bds and nts	33,130	33,656	26,925
U S cert of ind—			
1-yr cert (Pittman Act)	156,875	162,875	259,875
All other cert of ind	3,808	19,862	21,432
Ttl earn assets	1,577,889	1,680,192	3,357,680
Bank premises	30,957	30,052	15,864
5% red fund ag F R bk notes	9,005	8,777	12,951
Uncol items	630,581	567,681	824,625
Other resources	17,019	16,697	6,516
Total resources	5,187,211	5,180,332	6,374,908
LIABILITIES			
Capital paid in	103,034	103,070	97,692
Surplus fund	213,824	213,824	164,745
Reserv for gov franchse tax	53,145	52,514	....
Deposits—			
Government	29,374	54,270	15,015
Mem bk res acct	1,660,926	1,646,099	1,779,345
All other	27,398	24,496	21,929
Total deposits	1,717,698	1,724,865	1,816,289
F R notes in act circulaton	2,440,862	2,476,311	3,356,190
F R bk nts in cir—			
Net liability	92,952	97,933	213,838
Def avail items	513,238	489,403	624,097
All other liab	22,458	22,412	92,048
Total liabilities	5,187,211	5,180,332	6,374,908
Ratio of ttl res to dep and F R note liab combined	70.3%	68.5%	*43.3%
Rato of gold res to F R notes in cir aft set aside 35% agst dep liabilities	95.1%	91.8%	*47.3%

*Calculated on basis of net deposits and F R notes in circulation

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed very steady yesterday. December 18.77, January 18.55, March 18.35, May 17.97, July 17.53. Spot quiet, middling 19.20.

CAPE WOOLS ARE GAINING IN FAVOR

South African Growers Are Making Known to Consumers the Special Qualities of Clip With Satisfactory Results

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BRADFORD, England—For several years past efforts have been made in South Africa to induce breeders of sheep to pay more attention to the production of wool, and it is satisfactory to note that already considerable improvement has been made in the marketing of cape wool. Propaganda work is being undertaken by the authorities, and it is significant that the Union Government representatives in London have commenced a publicity campaign with the object of making known in the consuming centers the special characteristics of South African wool and mohair. The latter raw material, of course, is in direct competition with the hair grown in Turkey and in the United States.

As regards the wool clip of the Union, the bulk is merino wool, and the total production is about 490,000 bales. In the six months ended June last the United Kingdom imported 1,447,361 pounds of scoured wool and 31,318,529 pounds of greasy from South Africa, the United States taking 1,570,074 pounds scoured and 13,086,333 pounds greasy in the same period. It is significant that South African woolgrowers are now following more closely the methods which have been adopted with so much success in Australia. Some of the leading breeders have imported from celebrated Australian flocks stud sheep of outstanding quality, and for these extremely high prices have been paid. The South African growers are also more disposed to shear their sheep once a year, instead of twice a year as formerly, and this naturally results in the production of wool for which there is always a good demand. The wools most in demand are those of good combing length showing plenty of quality, sound, and of good color. Such raw material can be produced in South Africa, and it is for such wools that Bradford firms and American mills compete.

At the recent London auctions no fewer than three lots of western province 12 months combing wools made 18d., and as these would give a clean yield of 50 per cent, it meant 36d., clean-scoured, ex-warehouse. Of course, 18d. is not a large price, compared with 31½d. paid on American account for West Victorian greasy merinos, though it must be borne in mind that the latter would give well over 10 per cent more yield than the South African lots. The prices paid, however, show the course of the market, and it is evident that United States mills, even in face of the tariff, will continue to buy the choice merinos of Australia and South Africa. On the other hand, heavy, unskirted, short cape wools are likely to be a drug on the market, as is shown by the fact that the government are still holding about 90,000 bales of old cape wools. These wools are mostly six months' growth, but if they had been of long combing staple they could have been sold easily during the boom period of 1919-20.

It is recognized that Australia still holds, and is likely to retain for many years, the first place in the production of merinos, but her position is being directly challenged by South Africa. Merino wool grown in the latter country now holds a high place in the estimation of manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and, through American and Japanese users largely availing themselves of supplies during the war period, the wools have become better known in the consuming centers and the quality has been vastly improved.

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York—The stock market continued firm yesterday and the general list was somewhat higher. The market, though dull, was fairly broad. Transportations and high grade industrials held or extended recent gains. Mixed gains and losses were made by rubbers, motors and obscure specialties. United States Liberty bonds were firm. Call money was easy with 4½ per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 449,700 shares.

The close was firm: American Sugar preferred 75¾, up 2¾; Burns Brothers 108½, up 3½; Central Leather 27½, up 1½; May Department Stores 87, up 3⅞; Northern Pacific 74½, up 1½; Pacific Oil 42⅜, up 1⅝; Reading 69½, up 1.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, France—The weekly statement of the Bank of France (figures in francs, last 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	Oct. 20, 1921	Oct. 13, 1921	Oct. 21, 1920
Gold	5,523,600	5,423,400	5,484,200
Silver	278,000	277,800	262,700
Loans & disc.	4,701,000	4,638,900	5,031,000
Circulation	37,406,800	37,611,600	39,289,600
Deposits	2,530,000	2,386,100	3,202,400
War advances to state	25,443,000	25,400,000	26,600,000
Bank rate %	5½	5½	6

CRUDE OIL UP AGAIN

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania — An increase of 25 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil has been announced by the principal purchasing agencies. Oil authorities stated that three previous advances this month had failed to bring out the desired quantities from producers.

RATEPAYERS OF BRITAIN DEFIANT

Refusal to Pay Required Rates Ascribed to Discontent With Continued Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The revolt of the ratepayers, as a result of the increasing burden of unemployment, is spreading. As already known, 30 councilors of the London borough of Poplar were sent to prison because of their persistent refusal to pay the rates of the London County Council and other public agencies.

The seat of the trouble, of course, lies in the prolonged period of unemployment. It is estimated that some 280,000 workers have recently exhausted their period of unemployment benefit under the insurance acts. Under the present system of local relief, the burden of the situation is felt more keenly in the poorer districts. The present revolt is accompanied with the demand for the equalization of the rates over the whole London area.

The government has at last appointed a special Cabinet committee, consisting of Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Robert Horne, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Munro, Lord Crawford, and Mr. Neal, to investigate the situation and report to the Cabinet on measures of relief. This committee at the moment of writing has not issued its report, but it is understood that it has set a resolute will against any extension of the system of relief doles, and is concentrating its attention on ways and means of providing relief wor..

Meeting the Expenditure

The scheme of arterial roads previously outlined in The Christian Science Monitor is suggested as a ready and suitable means of providing work in the London area. Almost simultaneously the Labor Party has issued particulars of a scheme prepared in conjunction with the London Trade Council earlier in the year. This provides for useful work in the shape of building garden suburbs, the provisio of new schools, the demolition of slum areas, the development of electricity schemes, street widening, improvement of bridges, and the transformation of numerous public and semi-public gardens, now neglected, into pleasant recreation grounds.

The cost of this work, it is proposed, should b borne as to 90 per cent by the government, and as to 10 per cent by local rate. Both the Labor Party and the government are now awake to the danger that unless some definite relief work is undertaken and made public very soon the situation may take an alarming turn. Meanwhile various movements have developed as a result o. the continued delay in dealing with the problem. The London Labor Mayors, alarmed at the menacing turn of affairs, sent a somewhat abrupt message to the Prime Minister, informing him that they proposed to visit him in Inverness for the purpose of discussing with him the proposals of the Cabinet. This meeting has since taken place, and it is felt that good results will accrue therefrom.

Violence Attempted

Amongst other movements noted there is a Ratepayers and Tenants Defense League which is reported to be booking members so rapidly that applicants for membership have to form queues at the league's offices. Mass demonstrations are being held, both in London and the provinces, and the local guardians are being besieged by masses of unemployed. In Liverpool, during one of these demonstrations, attended by between 4000 and 5000 people, an attempt was made to rush the Walker Art Gallery. The main portion of the crowd was successfully held by the police, but over 100 people, including a minister of religion, a former police sergeant, and a former woman councilor, all of whom had been imprisoned in the building, were arrested.

In the confusion of these demonstrations and conflicting counsels two conclusions are being formed by the public, namely, that the burden of the relief ought not to be borne by the poorer districts, and that the system of providing relief doles, when there is necessary and useful work to be done, is proving itself to be demoralizing and unsound.

TONE OF IRISH DAILY PRESS IS STUDIED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The statement frequently made in the English press that public confidence in the Sinn Fein leaders is diminishing or has "entirely disappeared," to quote the words of The Daily Telegraph, is attributed by The Irish Bulletin to the tone of the Irish daily press, and its most "notable success seems to be in misleading their London contemporaries as they have misled The Telegraph into its ridiculous display of ignorance."

Briefly reviewing the past five years, the Sinn Fein organ points out that although every paper reflecting republican opinion was suppressed during that time by the British Government, and the whole daily press of the country was anti-Sinn Fein, yet 80 per cent of the people were unshaken in their allegiance to absolute independence. Following the 77 per cent victory of Sinn Fein in 1920 in the local government elections, when many of the chosen councilors were imprisoned and had their official papers seized, some of the English press attributed the "repeated declarations of public confidence in the National leaders" to the result of intimidation by "handfuls" of "terrorists" and "gunmen," and for nearly a year after, the government endeavored to suppress these "terrorists" by further coercion. Yet the elections of May, 1921, showed a majority in Southern Ireland of 97 per cent in favor of Sinn Fein, and over 33 per cent in the Six-Counties area. Nevertheless, the "split in the Sinn Fein camp" was frequently alluded to in the English press, and now the statement is made that the Irish people have transformed their "confidence" from Eamon de Valera to the British Government.

Such "inventions," states The Bulletin, "are revived at this stage with the obvious intention of encouraging Mr. Lloyd George to put impossible terms before the now entirely discredited Irish leaders and to seek over their heads for the support of the Irish people for some truncated form of Dominion Home Rule"; and "nothing but harm to Britain itself can come" if the Cabinet is guided by such beliefs.

Proceeding, The Bulletin asserts that the nation stands behind Dail Eireann now as determinedly as when the price of its support meant great sacrifice, and that politicians should know that the solidarity of the Irish Nation cannot be smashed by threats or bribes. The issue remains unaltered, and "those who are hoping for any unprecedented change in the Irish public are hoping in vain and do not understand the realities of the situation in Ireland."

SLIGHT DECREASE IN LIVING COSTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Based on statistics for 32 cities, the cost of living in the United States decreased 1.7 per cent from last May to September, and 18.1 per cent from June, 1920, to September, according to figures just announced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The decrease from may to September ranged from 0.1 per cent for Portland, Maine, to 3.8 per cent for Jacksonville, Florida, with New York showing a decrease of 1.1 per cent, Boston, 0.9 per cent, Cincinnati, 0.8 per cent, Denver, 0.6 per cent, Houston, 2.06 per cent, Memphis, 1.3 per cent, San Francisco, 1.3 per cent and Seattle 2.6 per cent.

The figures showed the cost of living in the country in September to be 77.3 per cent higher than the average for the year 1913. The increases were itemized as follows: Food, 53.1 per cent; clothing, 92.1 per cent; housing, 60 per cent; fuel and light, 80.7 per cent; furniture, 124.7 per cent, and miscellaneous, 107.8 per cent.

STREET PAVING TO BEGIN

SAN DIEGO, California—After almost two years of delay caused by differences of opinion of interested property owners, the city engineering department has announced that $250,000 worth of street paving at Point Loma and Ocean Beach is ready to materialize. The paving work is divided into two projects. That on Point Loma contains approximately 384,000 square feet and the estimated cost is $100,000. The Ocean Beach project calls for paving 491,000 square feet at a cost of $150,000.

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EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOL HOURS IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Paris lycées and other schools have resumed their work after the long vacation, and a happy surprise awaited the pupils. The hours of attendance in the classes have been considerably reduced. For a long time French educationists have considered that the French schoolboy and schoolgirl have been overworked; that the curriculum has been far too crowded and the period spent daily in school too long. The hours varied, but some of the classes began as early as 8 o'clock and some continued until 5:30 p.m. Tasks to be performed at home have been likewise imposed. As there has been little organized play, the pressure in some cases has been felt to be excessive.

While the promised profound and drastic reform of secondary education still hangs fire, this immediate amelioration of the present practice has been welcomed. The educators are seeing that it is a mistake to attempt to teach too much and to keep the nose of the pupil to the scholastic grindstone. Everywhere the so-called reform of 1902 is continued. There is scarcely a single educational authority who is now prepared to defend it. Its chief fault, now so generally recognized, was that it managed at the same time to increase and to disperse the teaching. The boys in the higher classes were sent from class to class. Sometimes in the same day they would spend six separate hours in six different classrooms under six professors. This method is deprecated because it is held that it leads not to clarity but to confusion of thought. The general system is not yet altered, but the reform now instituted is certainly appreciated as improving the conditions.

A 20-Hour Week

The rule is laid down that not more than 20 hours shall be spent in one week in the classes. Two hours are to be spent in the morning and two hours in the afternoon while Thursdays and Sundays are to be entirely free. This is a return to the older régime. Formerly when fewer class hours were imposed the results were better than the results recently. In those former days the object of education was to develop the intellect rather than to crowd it with a mass of undigested knowledge. The humanities were cultivated. There is continually going on in France a quarrel between the Latinists and the non-Latinists, between those who lay stress on natural science and those who lay stress on languages, between those who delight in antiquity and those who fight for modernity. On the whole France is conservative in her educational methods and the present tendency is toward a return to the humanities—tempered with natural science. In this struggle the schoolboy suffered because both sides imposed their will upon him. The educators believe that the moment has arrived to review the results and to revise the system. The step now taken does seem to imply that there is a reaction in favor of producing cultivated minds rather than crammed intellects.

In point of fact, however, although the rule of 20 hours per week has been established it is still not invariably carried out in practice. In one of the courses there is a 22-hour week, and in the natural science courses there are 23½-hour weeks, while in another course which comprises mathematics there is a 24½-hour week.

Nevertheless, there is progress. One course last year had a 26-hour week, and the mathematical course had a 27½-hour week. The gain then is appreciable, but it is to be noted that certain criticisms are made which would suggest that the reform regarded from some angles may be more apparent than real. What has happened is that the reduction of hours was determined upon hastily and the curriculum was not properly adjusted to the changed conditions, say the authorities. An hour was cut off here and another half-hour there, in a manner that has been described as haphazard. The history class is shorter or the living languages class has been cut down, and it is difficult to see on what plan the reformers have proceeded. Little has been suppressed but many subjects have been compressed.

In Process of Working Out

It is now asked that a real plan shall be worked out at leisure, and that what has now been done should be regarded as merely indicating what should be done better. Reforms in a hurry are seldom good and this year is looked upon as a period of transition. It is hoped that a carefully studied program, well balanced and unified, will be drawn up and that each subject will be put in its proper place.

Again, some doubt is expressed whether the authorities, in giving with one hand, are not taking back with the other. A ministerial circular recently demanded that in the lycées and colleges a certain time now given over to intellectual work shall be devoted to physical exercises. Now in educational circles there is no opposition to physical exercises as such, but the teachers appear to make certain reserves. They are anxious that the physical instruction shall not be given at the expense of intellectual development. There is a strong movement in France directed by such ministers as Gaston Vidal to introduce sports into school life and it is feared that France will fall from one excess into another. Moreover militarism here comes in to say its word. Rather too much in the opinion of some people is the child regarded as a potential soldier. There have been gymnastic professors in the schools but there are now to be also military instructors, and the gymnastic professors complain that their authority will be diminished. It is therefore naturally looked upon as a delicate subject. There are different interests pulling different ways. The possibility of the military authorities obtaining a footing in the schools is not regarded as altogether good.

However, it will be seen that France is seriously tackling the problems of school life and out of the present discussions, and partial reforms, it is hoped that a better system will be evolved. The great need seems to be for a lightening of the curriculum and a reduction of school hours, a well balanced program which will produce properly trained boys and girls, able to face the difficulties that confront the post-war France. Education simply cannot be left where it was, declare the educationists.

AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The proceedings of the recent general meeting of The British Association touched upon education at several points. In his presidential address, which dealt largely with the history and progress of the association, Sir T. Edward Thorpe referred to the importance of research. Research, he said, was the mother of discovery, and discovery of invention. The industrial position of a nation, its manufactures and commerce, and ultimately its wealth, depended upon invention. Its welfare and stability largely rested upon the equitable distribution of its wealth. Of all post-war problems none was more important in regard to national position than the public attitude toward natural science and research. He commended the action of the government in establishing the Department of Research, by which research has now, for the first time, become a national and state-aided object.

Referring to the connection between natural science and warfare Sir Edward expressed the hope that the association would set its face against the degradation of natural science in helping to increase the horrors of war. It could have no loftier task than to use its great influence in arresting a course which was the very negation of civilization.

The geography section was notable for a penetrating treatment of the subject of applied geography by Dr. D. G. Hogarth, who defined the term as a general designation of lendings or borrowings of geographical results, whether by a geographer who applies the material of his own subject to another, or by a geologist or a meteorologist, or again an ethnologist or historian, who borrows of the geographer. In America, he said, "the new geography" was the study of "human response to land forms." Even in England there were tendencies in the same direction, as evidenced by the almost exclusive attention paid to economic geography by some of the universities. The speaker criticized the policy of the Board of Education, which seemed to be designed to limit training in pure geography to primary students at an age when only elementary instruction could be understood. Geography, as he understood it, was a necessary factor in the study of all natural sciences, and must be applied to all if their students were to apprehend rightly the distribution of their own material. It was a necessary element of all education. As far as the universities were concerned, although they had made much progress in providing for the efficient teaching of geography, yet none had done all that was requisite.

Citizenship Training

A feature of the meeting of the education section was the report of the committee on the training of citizenship. This consisted largely of replies to a questionnaire, but there was also a short introduction in which the committee said that they regarded Sir Robert Baden Powell's Boy Scout and Girl Guide associations as the most effective practical training on the social side. They recommended the free mingling in games and other competitions of boys and girls from neighboring schools of all grades and classes as being productive of a valuable and effective training. The separation of social classes as it exists at present is due, according to the report, mainly to difference of education, and will disappear as education advances, and it is desirable that children from all schools should feel that they are fellow-citizens and can act together. Correspondence between pupils in different parts of the Empire should be encouraged, and the report records the fact that the value of the study of biographies of great men and women appears to be fully appreciated by many teachers. The committee added that the older public schools of the country have never been wanting in the atmosphere of citizenship; and the narrowness which has sometimes characterized them was now being overcome in many schools by special lectures on civics and the institution of political societies in which modern social problems are discussed, while school and house debating societies of older standing are continually choosing such subjects. World-citizenship is doubtless the ideal of every serious reformer, but the committee took the view, which is certain to be supported by the majority of educationists, that "the civics of the family, the school, the parish, the district, and the constituency are probably wide enough for most girls and boys to study in detail."

Among the reports presented to the education section was one on pictures in schools in which it was urged that pictures not merely of an instructive nature but of an artistic type should be hung on school walls, to brighten the surroundings and to enliven and inspire the daily routine of both child and teacher.

As to Spelling Reform

The subject of spelling reform was taken up by Mr. James McLaren, who described a simple method of spelling English phonetically, and pointed out in the course of his address that during the war a great amount of illiteracy was revealed in the case of young men who a short time before had spent nine years at school. He said without hesitation that the cause of this failure in education was spelling. There were 20 different ways of writing 16 simple vowel signs. Children were logical, but when they were taught that the letters "ough" could be pronounced in seven different ways the logical ability was obfuscated. With such a system of phonetic spelling as he put before the meeting he contended that children could learn the whole art of spelling in three joyous months. Spelling is the subject of perennial interest to teachers and Mr. McLaren and other reformers of spelling are not without a well-stocked armory of arguments.

Other items of educational interest which occupied the attention of the association were the proposals of Dr. A. Morgan in favor of reform of the universities, and a paper by Messrs. J. Don and J. Grigor on the "Preference of Pupils for Subjects of Study." These various papers and discussions together with an address on "Music in Education" by Dr. Hadow, provided a sympoeium which was full of enlightenment and stimulus to educationists.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE SCHOOL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—The British Library Association has recently held its annual conference at Manchester, and one of the chief topics touched upon by various speakers was the relationship between public libraries and education. The presidential address was delivered by Alderman T. C. Abbott, chairman of the Manchester Public Libraries Committee. After speaking upon certain matters of interest to librarians, and incidentally refuting the charge which is often made that public libraries circulate chiefly fiction, he dealt with the bearing of the library upon the training of children.

Mr. Abbott drew attention to the necessity for paying attention to the requirements of young people after leaving school. The number of children leaving elementary schools in England and Wales each year was 450,000, and only 90,000 of them proceeded to secondary schools. It was therefore easily calculated that at any time there would be about 2,000,000 young people of varying ages from 14 to 20 years without the advantages of any systematic help in forming the ability to understand or perform the duties of citizenship. It required no specially penetrating vision to discover the serious efforts that the immediate future would claim from all library authorities. They must enlarge their boundaries, revise their supply of literature, and generally make the equipment accord with the rapidly growing demand for better education.

The intimate connection between the library movement and the development of the educational system was also stressed in a letter from Lord Burnham, in which he remarked upon the increasing tendency on the part of all classes to resort to public institutions for information and research.

The relationship between the school and the library formed the subject of an address by Miss Reta Oldham, president of the Head-Mistresses' Association. She emphasized the fact that teachers and librarians were like members of one profession, for they worked with the same purpose—that of opening to the people the doors of the treasure-house of knowledge. The question of recreation had become a burning one in view of the increased leisure of the people, and if the libraries and the schools trained young people in the ability to read for pleasure they gave them at once a defense against idleness and boredom, and guidance in that most complicated of all business—the business of life. "It should be the teachers' business," she said, "to create the reading habit in our population before they leave school. We know very well that it would be far better if we sent out of our schools people who have been accustomed to go to books and handle them themselves." She strongly urged closer cooperation between the libraries and the schools. If they could get a children's room in every public library and make it a place to which children wanted to go, they would have done a great work.

The serious hindrance to research caused by the present price of printing was the subject of a note by Sir Charles Oman, librarian of All Souls College, Oxford. He pointed out that there were many branches of knowledge in which recent information had to be sought for in the numbers of a journal or a set of proceedings rather than in any single book. But it was now impossible, owing to enhanced cost, for the learned societies to print their proceedings with anything like the fullness of pre-war times. Many of the best and most valuable societies had not yet produced all their volumes for 1920 or even 1919.

Each freshman entering Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, is required to pass an examination in pronunciation and speaking. A campaign to promote correct speech among the students is being conducted by the department of spoken English. If the entrance examination is not passed, a special course is then required.

THE PROJECT METHOD

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The project method, which in the last few years has been adopted, or at least seriously considered, by teachers in practically every subject in the public school curriculum, as a particularly reasonable plan of instruction, has been discussed with increasing frequency in educational circles. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor in education, Teachers College, Columbia, has put the most significant features of the method, as he has worked them out, into a series of four lectures for the benefit of those not taking his whole-year course at the Teachers College. Frank W. Wright, assistant commissioner of education in Massachusetts, upon hearing the lectures at a recent conference of normal schools, decided to have copies of the lectures placed in the hands of every normal school teacher in the State. Dr. Kilpatrick's first lecture, having to do with the basic ideas underlying the project method, is in part as follows:

"The word 'project' and the phrase 'project method' are both liable to misinterpretation. I shall reserve the definition of the word 'project.' I should like to say a few things about the word 'method.' Many of you have the idea of 'method' as of device, trick, or scheme. That is not at all what I have in mind in discussing this subject. The word 'method' may properly be said to have various meanings, but the meaning I intend to hold up to you is a very rich one. I am not at all sure that 'point of view' or 'method of treating other people'—something of that sort—would not be better than the word 'method' in this case. But I am going to stick to the word 'method' because I am inclined to the opinion that, right or wrong, we are tied to its use—and we ought to try to make it mean what it ought to mean rather than throw it away in despair. Just what, then, do we understand by the word 'method'?

The Educative Experience

"Let us think of some educative experience that you and I, as teacher, had—some desire we had in mind. I want a child to learn something. It might be how to make a dress, learn multiplication table, anything. I, as teacher, have the desire for an outcome, outcome of this experience, outcome in the shape of a changed agent. If so, there must be an experience, an educative experience such that this outcome will appear. The child, the agent, must go through a certain educative experience so that when it comes out it will know something. There are certain steps that I must take so that this will come about.

"First of all, I desire the outcome. Second, I take certain steps to get the experience going so that the outcome will result. I may analyze what typically goes on each time that we undertake to teach anything. This is where method comes in. Method, then, from the point of view of the teacher, consists of all the steps that the teacher takes so that the child will engage in an educative experience of a kind to result in the outcome desired. Method consists of all the things that you and I, superintendent, teacher, Board of Education, do; all the steps that we take to set up this educative experience. Method, from that point of view, consists of all the things that we do to set up in the child the educative experience.

"I ought to say that I have defined method so far from the teachers' point of view. More intimately the inside experience is the child's method. The outside experience is the teachers' method. The two are strongly correlative. The teacher's method is how she may instruct that the child may learn. I should like to insist that method is very broad and is correlative of the whole experience, and contemplates all the things both teacher and child will do.

The Building of Attitudes

"When a boy is learning a poem, you and I may think only of the poem he is learning, whether he learns it well or ill. But whether we know it or not, the boy is, at the same time, learning a great many other things, including particularly his attitudes toward the poem, toward literature, toward his school, toward his teacher, toward government, toward himself. He is building all these attitudes. It takes more than one poem to build a complete attitude. But it all goes toward building a host of attitudes.

"I wish to distinguish, in learning, those things that are primary and those things that are concomitant. We have in this case the poem, as the primary thing. It might be anything, the multiplication table, how to cook, any primary thing in view. We have also those things that are attendant, concomitant things. These last particularly have to do with attitudes.

"I remember a girl I had once as a pupil under me. My predecessor always said the girl was stupid beyond redemption. And she was rather so. I was teaching the girl geometry. The first year she and I together failed. I failed as teacher and she failed to learn geometry. We tried another plan. Before that year was out that girl had got hold of the thing. You could see it in her face. She was a different creature. And having succeeded in this thing, she took up her other subjects with new heart. She finished high school and went to college. Three years ago she came to visit me feeling to this day that it was in that geometry that something got into her life that made her look out differently on herself and the world. There is an attitude built up in that girl in and through geometry. It had no kinship with geometry, but it was in and through it.

"There are two problems of method. One asks how to teach a poem, decimal points, computing of fractions, and all such things. The other problem asks itself, while you are paying attention to each one of these things, how can you best manage your schoolroom and the pupils in it that they will learn not only these things, but grow best in this concomitant learning. That, I hold to be the real problem of method.

"What is meant by the word 'learning'? Learning is fixing responses. You can say it as you please—new responses to old situations, join them in a new fashion. It is acquiring responses to situations. It is even breaking down the old response that did not work well. Learning is acquiring definite responses to situations. It is our business as teachers, as superintendents, to develop the power of making these responses, and our success depends on the responses we can build up in our children.

Getting the Right Response

"Let us consider arithmetic—seven times six. If the child said 'forty-five,' and the teacher accepted it and all the children accepted it, he would be satisfied, and he would learn forty-five. If he says 'forty-five' and all the other children reject it, he will get so much annoyance out of saying 'forty-five' that he is not likely to say it next time. If teacher says no, and the children do not agree, then you see that annoyance and satisfaction are on opposite sides.

"Suppose I gave a boy 12 dates in history and 12 batting averages to learn, which do you think he will learn the more readily? He will learn the batting averages more readily. Is it because they are easier? Why? Because it gives him more satisfaction to know them. He gets more satisfaction in saying them readily. When he can do this, he is the envy and admiration of the boys around. If we could only bring it about so that the boy would learn the 12 dates in history!

"It makes, furthermore, a great difference what response it is we are joining to the satisfaction. Suppose that I, as teacher, say 'Now you learn this thing; you are going to stay in this afternoon and you are not going to get out until you learn it. If you don't learn it today, you will stay tomorrow.'

"Now let us see. That boy wants to get out. What is it he is after? Is it after learning those things, or is it after getting out? Anything that will make us think he is learning might be just as well as learning. Suppose he deceived us as to learning them—he might get satisfaction as to deceiving us because he wanted to get out. There might be much annoyance attached to the history because you said he would have to stay in and learn it, that he gets to hate history. He learns very little. He may be learning how to deceive us. It all depends on what things give satisfaction and what things give annoyance. The responsibility, then, is on us. After I have thought this thing over and fixed it firmly in my mind, I am almost afraid to punish anyone for fear that the annoyance will do more harm than good."

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — Interesting references to the Bodleian Library were made by its librarian, Dr. A. E. Cowley, at the recent conference of the British Library Association. He paid a tribute to the work of his predecessor, Mr. Nicholson, who on his appointment found himself confronted by a gigantic task. His library was then old-fashioned and Nicholson proceeded to carry out a series of reforms, ending with the scheme to evacuate an underground chamber which would be large enough to hold the increase of 50 years. He was no ordinary man, and those who had in turn succeeded him had worked under the influence of his example. Coming to the time of his own appointment, Dr. Cowley said the first pressing difficulty was that of finance. Everything had increased in price—printing, binding, and foreign books—and the salaries of the staff were inadequate. It seemed inevitable that much that was necessary for the proper use of the library would have to be dispensed with, when, happily, a gift of £50,000 was received from Mr. Walter Morrison, and almost at the same time a part of the government grant to universities was allocated to the Bodleian. Whether this latter source of income would continue, depended upon the report of the Royal Commission now sitting and government action that might result from it. At any rate, Mr. Morrison's gift made it possible for them to do all their necessary binding, to pay the staff properly, and to spend a fair sum on foreign books.

Referring to the question of expansion, Dr. Cowley pointed out that this had been brought into prominence by a gift of Chinese books from Mr. Edmund Backhouse. When these had been received, the Chinese library at the Bodleian would be one of the finest in the world. It must be properly housed. In his view, the future development of the Bodleian ought to be toward a central library, with special or departmental libraries radiating from it, but closely federated with it. Books would be sent from one department to the other or to the central library as required. The advantage would be not only to the reader but also to the collections, each of which would be under the charge of an expert in his subject, and the whole would be subject to the control of the central librarian, who would coordinate the scheme and restrain the experts. The central library could then be put in charge of a real administrator, who would relieve the sub-librarians of details of organization and himself be relieved of a good deal of the present calls upon him.

SCHOOLS OF GOLD COAST COLONY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of late there has been a general tendency to recognize the inherent right of aboriginal communities to have some voice in the administration of their own territories; in this respect attention may be called to the position of the natives of the Gold Coast Colony, Africa. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Brig.-Gen. F. G. Guggisberg said recently: "I should like to point out that the government service in the Gold Coast has been thrown open, from top to bottom, to all natives who are properly equipped to undertake the work. At the present moment the whole business is only in embryo, but we are hoping that eventually it will produce very useful results."

In education, too, the interests of the native children of the Gold Coast are being studied, as they never were before, and the Governor said that their progress in this respect, both intellectually and commercially, has been extraordinary in the 20 years during which he has known them.

The present policy of the government is to educate these natives in such a way that they will eventually be equipped to undertake any work and any office which will help in the improvement of their own country. Great as is the progress which native education has made in the colony, it is early yet to say that the question has been solved, for though there are 28,000 children attending secondary schools, there are no less than 200,000 others of school age for whom facilities have to be provided. The task, in a territory like the Gold Coast Colony, is indeed gigantic, but some practical attempt is being made to deal with the question by the establishment this year of four "trade schools." These will be for boarders and the duration of the course will be four years.

Along Boy Scout Lines

Primarily the training will be in regard to character and such practical subjects as woodwork and metalwork. General Guggisberg said that the whole organization is to be carried out on Boy Scout lines, and that each class will become a kind of Boy Scout troop. Leaders will be appointed and these will, eventually, take charge of the other boys, as monitors and prefects do at the schools in England.

The continuity of this training is not being neglected, and the establishment of secondary schools, to which the pupils will proceed, is receiving the serious attention of the government. In this regard General Guggisberg has decided opinions and thinks that the absence of secondary schools is a menace to a new country, and that much of the incipient Bolshevism in some countries can be traced to the effects of semi-education. It is hoped to open the first secondary school in the territory within the next year or two. The educational schemes are going to be expensive, and a good deal of money will be required. As much as £25,000 has already been spent, and the total cost will be about £100,000. The country at the moment is in the happy position of being able to afford to undertake the educational amelioration of the native children, for recently the colony has experienced quite extraordinary prosperity. It shared, however, in the world-wide trade depression which followed the wave of business expansion, but when the shrinkage came in the autumn of last year there was a surplus balance of over £2,000,000 in the Treasury, and, in spite of the comparative shortage of orders, 140,000 tons of cocoa were exported last year, and the prospects for this year are very bright indeed. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Gold Coast Colony is responsible for the supply of practically 50 per cent of the total amount of cocoa produced in the world.

Part Handled By Government

The education of the colony is chiefly in the hands of the government, the Church of England, and the missions. The Bremen and Basel missions were formerly established in the territory, but the Bremen Mission was closed down by the government in 1916, and the Basel organization in 1918, when all the schools of these missions passed under the direct control of the government. Soon after the deportation of the Basel missionaries the Scottish Mission sent several British missionaries to supervise the former Basel mission congregations, but, up to the end of 1919, the educational work formerly carried on by this mission was still being done by the government. In addition to former Basel and Bremen mission schools, temporarily controlled by the government, there are in all 19 government primary schools in the region, of which 11 are in the colony, four in Ashanti and four in the northern territories. To these should be added a military school at Coomassie and a police school at Accra, but these are not directly under the Department of Education.

The 19 government primary schools in the region are entirely equipped and supported by government funds and are controlled directly by the department. The staff of these schools is entirely native with the exception of three headmasters at Accra, Cape Coast and Coomassie in Ashanti. The head mistresses at Accra and Cape Coast are natives of the West Indies, and there is an assistant head master who is a native of Sierra Leone.

There are two kinds of mission schools, assisted and non-assisted. The former receive grants from the government, but the latter have not yet qualified for inspection, owing chiefly to the average attendance being low, and these schools are maintained entirely by the missionary societies.

Industrial instruction is given in most schools and this instruction is mainly agricultural, gardens being attached to most of the mission schools and prizes being offered annually by the government for the best school garden. Instruction in woodwork is given in the government schools at Accra, Cape Coast and Coomassie and at a few mission schools instruction is given in bookbinding, woodwork and weaving.

EDUCATION NOTES

The Guild of Welsh Graduates, which has for many years undertaken the work of publishing Welsh classics, has handed this function over to the Board of Celtic Studies, established under the new charter of the University for Wales. The board proposes to issue a periodical account of its activities, indicating lines of inquiry, and supplying information with regard to new sources. Work has already been begun upon a Welsh dictionary. The three sections of the board's work are as follows: Welsh Language and Literature, under the direction of Prof. Ifor Williams; History and Law of Wales, under Prof. J. E. Lloyd, and Art and Archæology, under Dr. Mortimer Wheeler. As a result of the great increase in post-graduate work, which has recently taken place, there is no lack of research workers. The Guild of Graduates having lost its distinguishing function, proposals have been made that it should take up work in other directions. The Right Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M. P., parliamentary representative of the university, put forward the idea that the graduates might assist in adult education and also make research into local records and help the publication of Welsh literature. This might be done by the guild organized in local branches. As a result of the supplemental university charter of 1920, the guild has power to make representations to the university authorities on questions of interest to the graduates, and also to receive money for the endowment of scholarships and other educational purposes. It is hoped that the guild will before long become an appreciable power and influence in Welsh university affairs.

"A proposition to make the seniors at Dartmouth College absolutely free men," has been put into operation this year, and has been described by Dean Craven Laycock. "Its fundamental purpose is to make the senior an alumnus before graduation so that the new freedom which comes when he leaves college will find him better prepared and more capable of utilizing it to advantage. The further purpose of the experiment is to recognize that a senior has presumably reached years of discretion and has learned to use careful judgement. It is expected that the recognition of this fact and the cordial and mutual understanding of each individual's relationship to the college will naturally lead to absolute liberty under the law." Such established rules as those regulating college rooms, attendance at chapel, requirements for a degree, and absence from classes are not to be discarded. The chief purpose of the plan is that when a senior makes a request which he himself honestly believes ought to be granted, it shall be acceded to by the dean without further question. Dean Laycock feels that this mark of distinction should be placed upon seniors.

The idea that high schools should be conducted throughout the year; that there should be no summer vacations any more than that business houses should be closed during the summer, was recommended by Professor Hallman of the high school at Aberdeen, South Dakota, in an address before business men of Aberdeen and students of the city schools. Professor Hallman regards the securing of an education as a business proposition, and is of the opinion that valuable time is lost because of the annual summer vacations. His suggestion that summer vacations be abandoned so far as high schools are concerned doubtless will bring out much debate of the matter on the part of educators and others throughout the country. Discussing the matter, Professor Hallman said: "The future of the high school is the central thought in the advantages of an education, and I desire to state that, after years of experience, I am convinced that the year-round high school should be established."

The state teachers' college, Santa Barbara, California, has opened for its first year's activity, under its new status. It is prepared to enter upon an enlarged scope of educational work, which includes a two-year general professional course, a two-year junior college course, and five special lines based on the completion in two years of either of the above two courses, viz., industrial arts, and vocational training; home economics; art; music; all leading to special certification for secondary educational work. The junior college, formerly housed in the high school, will offer full courses in commerce and engineering in addition to the regular junior college work in arts and letters. Special work has been arranged for students wishing to major in art or home economics. This institution was formerly a state normal school.

The Massachusetts state division of university extension is repeating the course in oral story-telling this year to meet the present demand made by Greater Boston people for instruction in methods of story-telling. There will be a practical application of story-telling covering the subject both as a means of entertainment and as an educational medium. Actual practice in telling stories will be given, in addition to the lectures. Typical stories having an interest for children will be discussed. The course is designed especially for those who are concerned with child education, either in the classroom or in the home.

THE HOME FORUM

Mill's Studies in Boyhood

"In my eighth year," John Stuart Mill says in his "Autobiography," "I commenced learning Latin, in conjunction with a younger sister, to whom I taught it as I went on, and who afterwards repeated the lessons to my father: and from this time, other sisters and brothers being successively added as pupils, a considerable part of my day's work consisted in this preparatory teaching. It was a part that I greatly disliked; the more so, as I was held responsible for the lessons of my pupils, in almost as full a sense as for my own: I, however, derived from this discipline the great advantage of learning more thoroughly and retaining more lastingly the things which I was set to teach: perhaps, too, the practise it afforded in explaining difficulties to others, may even at that age have been useful. . . . I went in this manner through the Latin grammar, and a considerable part of Cornelius Nepos and Cæsar's Commentaries, but afterwards added to the superintendence of those lessons, much longer ones of my own.

"In the same year in which I began Latin, I made my first commencement in the Greek poets with the Iliad. After I had made some progress in this, my father put Pope's translation into my hands. It was the first English verse I had cared to read, and it became one of the books in which for many years I most delighted: I think I must have read it from twenty to thirty times through. I should not have thought it worth while to mention a taste apparently so natural to boyhood, if I had not, as I think, observed that the keen enjoyment of this brilliant specimen of narrative and versification is not so universal with boys, as I should have expected both 'a priori' and from my individual experience. Soon after this I commenced Euclid, and somewhat later, Algebra, still under my father's tuition.

"From my eighth to my twelfth year, the Latin books which I remember reading were, the Bucolics of Virgil, and the first six books of the Æneid; all Horace, except the Epodes; the fables of Phædrus; the first five books of Livy (to which from my love of the subject I voluntarily added, in my hours of leisure, the remainder of the first decade); all Sallust; a considerable part of Ovid's Metamorphoses; some plays of Terence; two or three books of Lucretius; several of the Orations of Cicero, and of his writings on oratory; also his letters to Atticus, my father taking the trouble to translate to me from the French the historical explanations in Mingault's notes. In Greek I read the Iliad and Odyssey through; one or two plays of Sophocles, Euripides, and Aristophanes, though by these I profited little; all Thucydides; the Hellenics and Xenophon; a great part of Demosthenes, Æschines, and Lysias; Theocritus; Anacreon; part of the Anthology; a little of Dionysius; several books of Polybius; and lastly Aristotle's Rhetoric, . . . During the same years I learnt elementary geometry and algebra thoroughly, the differential calculus, and other portions of the higher mathematics far from thoroughly: . . .

"As for my private reading, I can only speak of what I remember. History continued to be my strongest predilection, and most of all ancient history. Mitford's Greece I read continually; my father had put me on my guard against the Tory prejudices of this writer, and his perversions of facts for the whitewashing of despots, and the blackening of popular institutions. These points he discoursed on, exemplifying them from the Greek orators and historians, with such effect that in reading Mitford my sympathies were always on the contrary side to those of the author, and I could, to some extent, have argued the point against him: yet this did not diminish the ever new pleasure with which I read the book. Roman history, both in my old favorite Hooke, and in Ferguson, continued to delight me. A book which, in spite of what is called the dryness of its style, I took great pleasure in, was the Ancient Universal History, through the incessant reading of which, I had my head full of historical details concerning the obscurest ancient people, while about modern history, except detached passages, such as the Dutch War of Independence, I knew and cared comparatively little. A voluntary exercise, to which throughout my boyhood I was much addicted, was what I called writing histories."

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My Business, Sirs?

[Paris]

I often go and work in the National Library; not in the big hall but in that reserved for literary men who have a claim, and are provided with a ticket, to use it. I never enter it without a gentle thrill in which respect is mingled with satisfied vanity. For not everyone who chooses can walk in. I must pass before the office of the porter, who retains my umbrella, before I make my way to the solemn beadle who sits just inside the doorway—a double precaution, attesting the majesty of the place. The beadle knows me. He no longer demands my ticket. To be sure, I am not yet one of those old acquaintances on whom he smiles: but I am no longer reckoned among those novices whose passport he exacts. An inclination of his head makes me free of the temple, and says as plainly as words, "You are one of us, albeit a trifle young. Walk in, sir."

And in I walk, and admire on each occasion the vast proportions of the interior, the severe decoration of the walls, traced with broad foliated pattern and wainscoted with books of reference as high as hand can reach; the dread tribunal of librarians and keepers in session down yonder, on a kind of judgment seat, at the end of the avenue whose carpet deadens all footsteps; and behind again, that holy of holies where work the doubly privileged—the men, I imagine, who are members of two or three Academies. To right and left of this avenue are rows of tables and arm-chairs, where scatters, as caprice has chosen and habit consecrated, the learned population of the library. Men form the large majority. . . . Here and there, at haphazard, you may find a few women among these men. George Sand used to come here. I don't know the names of these successors of hers, nor their business; I have merely observed that they dress in sober colors, and that each carries a number of shawls and a thick veil. . . .

Several of these learned folk lift their heads as I pass, and follow me with the dulled eye of the student, an eye still occupied with the written thought and inattentive to what it looks on. Then, suddenly, remorse seizes them for their distraction, they are annoyed with me, a gloomy impatience kindles in their look, and each plunges anew into his open volume. But I have had time to guess their secret ejaculations: "I am studying the Origin of Trade Guilds!" "I, the Reign of Louis the Twelfth!" "I, the Latin Dialects!" "I, the Civil Status of Women Under Tiberias!" "I am elaborating a new translation of Horace!" . . . And each of them seems to add, "But what is thy business here, stripling? What canst thou write at thy age? Why troublest thou the peace of these hallowed precincts?" My business, sirs? Alas! it is the thesis for my doctor's degree. My uncle and venerated guardian, M. Brutus Mouillard, solicitor of Bourges, is urging me to finish it, demands my return to the country, grows impatient over the slow toil of composition. "Have done with theories," he writes, "and get on to business! If you must strive for this degree, well and good; but what possessed you to choose such a subject?—"A Blot of Ink," by René Bazin (tr. by Q. and Paul M. Francke).

The Russet Woodland

Like sudden fire above the grassy reaches
The orange splendor of autumnal beeches
With level-curving boughs like flames blown forward:
And up the rising slopes, as waves run shoreward,
The russet woodland climbing clefts and valleys.
Rooks wheel, and there a straggling patch of cover
Among bare thorns and hazel-bushes rallies
A flock of misty birches freckled over
With little amber leaves. Here, weed-encrusted,
A willow-circled water richly glasses
Gold-dropping boughs: a group of elms gold-dusted
Muffles a farm. . . .

—Martin Armstrong.

Completeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER quoting from Genesis ii 1, "Thus the heavens and the earth were finished, and all the host of them," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 519 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Thus the ideas of God in universal being are complete and forever expressed, for Science reveals infinity and the fatherhood and motherhood of Love." Now, the human mind finds it difficult to grasp such a statement, because, as Bacon once said, "There is no small difference between the idols of the human mind and the ideas of the divine Mind." The former, being unaccustomed to completeness in its idols, is incredulous of completeness at all. From a material standpoint, man and the universe are alike subject to accidents, discord, and even to eventual extinction. As a general thing, however, even the man who believes the worst of himself and of the world still finds himself capable of imagining, and so hoping for, a better state. The success of such a hope depends upon the measure of his understanding that complete harmony must be sought in Spirit, not in matter.

For the last phrase, in Spirit, not in matter, it is a little confusing to substitute the orthodox expression "in heaven, not on earth," because people have come to look upon heaven as a place where good people go when they die. The situation stands thus: the materialist who seeks complete harmony in matter believes that he may have it here and now, but only while he lives on earth; his opponent who seeks complete harmony in heaven believes that he may not have it here and now, but that when eventually gained it will be permanent.

The truth is that complete harmony is attainable here and now, and that when attained it is eternal; but it can never be attained at all in matter. This is because it is learned in Christian Science that Spirit, God, is present here and now, as in the past and in the future; that the universe of Spirit's creating, and spiritual man, are likewise here and now; and are in fact the only universe, and the only man, known to God and so possessing real existence. This is the creation described in the first chapter of Genesis and summarized in the first verse of the second chapter quoted above, and it is the ideas whose origin is therein explained which Mrs. Eddy describes as "complete and forever expressed."

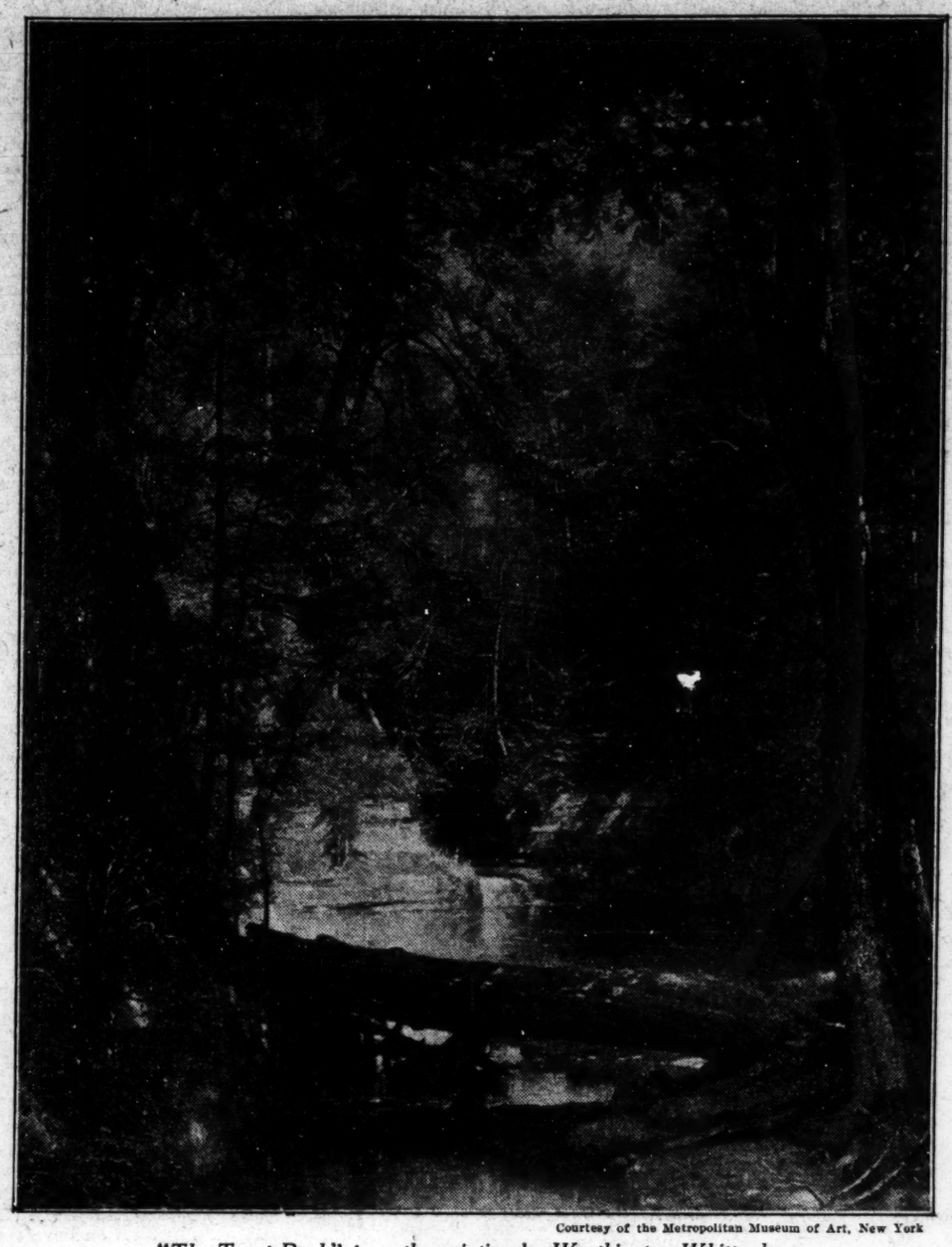
The eternal completeness of God's creation appears, then, with the revelation of "the fatherhood and motherhood of Love." Elsewhere in Science and Health, on page 57, Mrs. Eddy has written that "Union of the masculine and feminine qualities constitutes completeness." In calling God the Father-Mother God, Christian Science expresses clearly the completeness of divine Love. Misunderstanding the nature of Deity causes fear, not that fear of the Lord interpreted as hating evil, and acknowledging His loving power seen in evil's destruction, but actual dread of what a mysterious, but terrible and capricious power may do to men. The perfect love which casts out such fear is made more simple by emphasizing the completeness of the Father-Mother Love or divine Principle. Similarly, to cease fearing and begin loving mankind it is necessary to realize that the real man, who as the idea of God expresses completeness, possesses all good qualities which the human mind seeks to designate as either masculine or feminine.

Reason coincides with revelation in proving that God's creation could never be less than complete. All arguments to the contrary rest not on Truth, but on the human sense of imperfection as a necessity. There was, for example, once an artist the excellency of whose work gained for him the title "the faultless painter." Being human, his work of course had flaws. Suppose, however, this artist to have had at his command the infinite resources of infinite Spirit, infinite Mind, infinite Love, infinite Truth; would not his work then have been perfect indeed? Assuredly, for flaws can only come from a lack of Truth, or of Mind, or of Love; through dealing with matter, not Spirit. It must be apparent that the creator of man and the universe, who is Himself defined as infinite Spirit, Mind, Life, Truth, and Love, could do no less than make all that He made perfect and complete. To praise God's goodness while denying the perfection of His creation is to offer to infinite Mind a flattery no more sincere than that bestowed upon Andrea del Sarto.

Alike to the man who seeks complete harmony where it is not, in matter, as to the man who would postpone it to another phase of existence, comes the message of Christian Science that complete harmony is man's only birthright, a heritage which needs only to be rightly claimed here and now. To every human problem there is not only a solution, there is a complete solution. Every necessity of man's existence—understanding, right activity, brotherly love—is not only supplied, it is completely supplied. In the real man's thought there are no barriers of doubt and no insoluble problems; in his continued activity there can be manifested no futility and no vanity; in his love for his fellow men there can be no self-seeking and no disappointment. Man lives as the complete and perfect expression of divine Principle; wherever any other expression seems to be, the reality still is. Understanding this, a man learns that he really lives only when reflecting Principle, and the desire for counterfeit living in matter vanishes. As Mrs. Eddy writes ("Poems," p. 12):

"Thus Truth engrounds me on the rock,
Upon Life's shore,
'Gainst which the winds and waves can shock,
Oh, nevermore!"

The submission of imperfection to perfection, of matter to Spirit, marks the coming of the Christ to each individual consciousness, and in this way alone man finds completeness. In his Epistle to the Colossians, Paul writes: "As ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him: . . . And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power."



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"The Trout Pool," from the painting by Worthington Whittredge

The Haworth of the Brontës

We looked for bleakness and barrenness as we approached the region of the moors. Instead of this, the country had been growing fresher, greener, and more picturesquely beautiful ever since we left Bradford; and the rolling hills made our hearts bound after the low, flat lands of the "fen country" and Lincolnshire. When the train stopped at Haworth, and we stepped out upon the uncovered platform, we could not believe our eyes. Haworth? Was this Haworth,—the Haworth of Charlotte Brontë? Impossible! Before us, in the narrow valley through which the railway ran, lay a spick and span new village, with tall, smoking factory chimneys dominating over the long rows of tenement-houses,—houses which were gradually creeping up the higher ground beyond. But where were the church and the parsonage and Black Bull Inn?

The guard hurriedly deposited our luggage upon the platform, and the train swept on. Not a porter was in sight, not a cab, nor a "four-wheeler." But, presently, a young fellow, wearing a gold-banded cap, came to our deliverance. Haworth, old Haworth, that is, was on the other side of the station, quite out of reach of our present point of vision. Forthwith, he piloted us across; and towering above us was the goal of our desires.

But how were we to get there? Up the steep height that seemed almost perpendicular climbed a narrow lane bordered on each side by a low stone wall. Our new friend eyes us from under his visor. "It's not so very far," he said, "but it's steep. Ye can walk, and I'll carry the luggage."

"But where are your carriages?" I cried in dismay. "Are there none here?"

He shook his head. "Well, they doesn't often coom to the train," he drawled dubiously. "Ye'd have a long shawl-strap. He wrestled with the five pieces for a while in a vain attempt to handle them all, then regretfully called a small boy to his aid, and the procession started.

It was very much like trying to walk up the side of a house, provided the house had an uneven surface, and was well set with cobblestones. At length I stopped. Still far above us loomed the gray church tower, and I knew the Black Bull Inn was next door to it. "It'll be easier after a bit," said our guide, consolingly. "But them as built this town in the first place built it the wrong way altogether. I never could see the reason o' it."

Saint Katherine and I sat down on a conveniently broad stone in the low wall, to laugh as well as to rest, and our escort followed our example as he wiped his flushed face.

"Did you know the Brontës?" I asked as we sat there.

"No. . . . I'm from Derbyshire. But I wor thinking it wor for them yo coom. . . ."

"You are right," I answered. "But we are told that we cannot see the parsonage. How is that? Do you know?"

"I knows little about that," he said with some hesitation. "But I knows him very well. I sings in the choir." And he blushed under his tan, as he beamed all over. Evidently, it was a great thing to sing in the choir.

Up we went, higher and higher. The new town lay at our feet: the old one was still above us, with the moors stretching far beyond. . . .

But at length we turned into a sort of paved court, or winding way, broader than the lane, and came out at a right angle upon a street paved with rough flags and cobble-stones, and hardly wider than a wide garden path. I had completely lost the points of compass, but I fancied it was east and west. It was as steep as the ascent we had made in the other direction, and was built up as closely as a city block, the queer, irregular houses of varying heights, but mostly tall for the width, or rather for the narrowness of the street, looking as if they had been pressed together, and had thus crowded each other out of shape. A heavily loaded cart was toiling up the hill, drawn by four clumsy-footed horses, with high, oddly-shaped collars, all harnessed tandem. And for a good reason. There was not space enough to drive them abreast.

"This is what we call the main street," our guide announced proudly, with an inclusive wave of the hand.

We looked up and down: at our left, the long, narrow, steep descent; at our right, and but a little way off, the street made a sharp curve, and ended in a small, irregular plateau, which is probably in English fashion called the market-place. Just at this curve stood the Black Bull Inn, in the very shadow of the church. . . . it was the best in the place; and who would have gone elsewhere, even if it had not been? So, after paying our young choir-singer two shillings, which he had certainly earned, and congratulating ourselves on having saved all of one shilling by walking, we proceeded to investigate.—Julia C. R. Dorr in "The Flower of England's Face."

Whittredge, a Pioneer

Of Worthington Whittredge, a painter of the earliest group of landscape artists in the United States, and whose contemporaries were Church, Durand, Bierstadt, Moran, Cole, and Kensett, an anonymous writer in a brief summary of Whittredge's work, says: "Mr. Whittredge was one of the men who really saw the American landscape: he was a close student, an out-of-door painter, with a special liking for river banks, patches of shrubs, places of shadow in the deep woods, stretches of plain with cattle grazing, pale grasses. There was little in the American landscape with which he was not familiar and which he had not lovingly transcribed. His charming 'Sunlight and Shadow,' in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington, is an example of his accuracy of vision, his feeling for open places in the woods bathed in light. Several years ago Mr. Frank Mather said of this landscape that 'as an account of a Catskill brook it is letter-perfect. So easy sandstone ledges lie up in nature, so dark water slips over, and trees overhang them; so the sun strikes fitfully through unperceived rifts in the leaf canopy.

"The pioneer painters, of whom Mr. Whittredge was one, felt as if they had a new world to reveal, and their mission was to represent it. They did this with entire truthfulness, with feeling for its color and its modulations in light and shade. The poetic feeling came later; it was theirs to make the people see."

Beauty Breaks in Everywhere

In every landscape the point of astonishment is the meeting of the sky and the earth, and that is seen from the first hillock as well as from the top of the Alleghanies. The stars at night stoop down over the brownest, homelfest common with all the magnificence which they shed on the Campagna, or on the marble deserts of Egypt. The uprolled clouds and the colors of morning and evening will transfigure maples and alders. The difference between landscape and landscape is small, but there is great difference in the beholders. There is nothing so wonderful in any particular landscape as the necessity of being beautiful under which every landscape lies. Nature cannot be surprised in undress. Beauty breaks in everywhere.—Emerson.

All Times to Him Were One

He had no times of study, and no place;
All places and all times to him were one, . . .

—Philip James Bailey.

Walking in the Dolomites

But really, what do flowers matter in this country? Every walk and every stroll is so delightful and rewarding that it would be all pure profit even if one saw nothing more horticulturally stimulating than Groundsel by the way. It is only because I have grown greedy that I can even pretend to sniff at those many hours I spent on Monte Piano. There were other tourists at the Hut, and I by no means wished them away; so that I remember how I returned, too, down an awesome gully full of Potentilla and Saxifrage . . . and went to sleep under a tree, and altogether had a perfectly arcadian day. Another I had on the Col de Varda, which is the jutting shoulder of crag which stands out from the Cadinenspitze immediately above the hotel. Here again there is nothing of any very great interest, but the path goes delightfully up among Gentians and Daphne and great white Butterwort, until at last it emerges upon the high, bare rock where Rhodothamnus is in sheets of pink, and the Potentilla in sheets of rose and silver, and the small Saxifrages sitting among the white stones in tight little domes of grey. After this one scrambles about among broken cliffs, with full prospect over Marmolata, Antelao, and Cristallo; and so down again to the hotel in time for lunch.

But even more to my heart is that fiercer zigzag on the opposite side of the valley, which takes one up to the Poena ridge in an hour or so. On its crest there are just the same usual rock-plants that you find on the Col de Varda, with "Phyteuma comosum" totally ungettable in some of the precipices, and the Keltic Valerian, the true Spikenard, here and there amid the stone-tumbles, perfuming the wide air with its dowdy little sprays of blossom. But the charm of this ridge lies in its view. When you reach the crest and see over, you find yourself on a sort of double and treble little fin-range of white rocks, and hollows in between them filled with scented bushes. Among these you can lie your length in shelter, while the delicious keenness of the wind goes thrilling overhead, and in your eyes are all the glories of the earth; in the south, great peaks, Sorapiss, and further wonders far away across the Ampezzo Valley, and needle-like spurs standing out from Popena himself a little farther on; and in the north the creamy glistening snowfields of the Brenner, shining above the levels of Monte Piano. And over the edge you look down immediately into the gaunt upper valley of the Popena, from its source in the huge desolation of the mountain whose naked bulk towers so close above.—"The Dolomites," Reginald Farrar.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, OCT. 21, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Reign of the Black Hundred

VERY slowly, but very steadily, the slack of the rope seems to be slipping out in Russia. It is as difficult as ever to get accurate information, for the simple reason that those who are allowed in to see are taken on a special tour of investigation, during which they are allowed to see exactly what they are intended to see, whilst those who have obtained entrance in other ways are prevented from returning to tell the story of what they have observed. Occasionally, however, the carefully taken precautions fail to act, and some of the truth comes out. Mrs. Snowden, for instance, saw much more than she was intended to see, when she went to Moscow with the British Labor delegation. There are others, not many, but still a few, who have seen what is occurring very much later and very much more fully than ever Mrs. Snowden did, but from the narratives of such observers, narratives necessarily only given out with great reserve, it is possible to see the "Black Hundred" enthroned as it was never enthroned in the days of the Tzar.

The danger of telling the truth too exactly is extreme. The Black Hundred was always well informed, and today it has it in its power, as it never had before, to take vengeance on those within its grasp for any indiscretions they may have been guilty of to those who have succeeded in escaping from the spider's parlor. When the revolution came there were a large body of Danes engaged in looking after the dairies of Siberia. For three years the Danish Government sought vainly to obtain the freedom of these men. When at last this was given, a certain number of hostages were retained, with the grim intimation that if the released men talked too much it would go hard with those who had been compulsorily left behind. In spite of all these safeguards, however, murder, as Chaucer says, will out, and certainly there is much murder in Russia to be accounted for. The truth of the matter is that the control of the Russian Empire has slipped out of the hands of its ministers into that of the terrorists. In other words, the machine, as is so often the case, has passed out of the control of the machinists. Lenine, Trotzky, Tchitcherin, still run their respective departments, but they run them because the machine permits, and the machine is the Black Hundred come to life again. The tzars could no more stop the crimes of the Black Hundred than could their ministers. When a minister got in the way, he was promptly put out of the way, as was Stolypin in Kiev, and Plehve in Petrograd. The lesson has been thoroughly learned by Lenine and his assistants, and they do not get in the way of the machine. Meantime the machine, like a juggernaut car, rolls up and down the land, devouring as it goes. But every week there is less to devour, other than human beings, so that today even the Red Army goes short of its rations, and men ask themselves perpetually what the next twenty-four hours will bring, and if the day of the great migration, when the ministers must cross the border for safety, is really at hand.

Unfortunately, meanwhile, nearly every vestige of Russian culture has been deliberately obliterated, with the result that the only material left with which to rebuild, when the day of rebuilding comes, will be found in the ranks of the refugees. Under the present régime, to know anything has been a crime, with the result that the remnant of the priests of the Greek Church represents about all there is left of education in the country. From the Pacific to the Black Sea the story is precisely the same. Moscow itself is just a fortress surrounded by a collection of bogus republics, such as that of Siberia, whose fate is in the hands of a lawyer from Chicago, by name of Krasno Chekoff, and an anarchist once known on both sides of the St. Lawrence as Bill Shatoff. What, of course, all these new tzars are playing for is that Europe and America should pull up the flood-gates of their commerce, and allow the tide of manufactures to pass through. For this end the fiction of the workingman's state is being kept up. But the workingman who enters the spider's parlor, with this fiction dazzling him, speedily finds out that he might as well have passed through the gates which bear the inscription, "All hope abandon ye who enter here." A month or so ago there was in Central Russia a truckload of members of the Industrial Workers of the World, visionaries rather than anarchists, who had crossed the frontier to find the millennium, and instead found that they had entered purgatory.

And yet no sane man would prophesy what the end of these things will be. The few who have witnessed them, and escaped to tell the tale, will tell you they would rather recount their observations than indulge in prophecy. Russia was always a country of mystery, and never more so than today. The Black Hundred have not forgotten how to close the gates of the frontier stations, and those who entered Russia in the olden times, under the protection of many passports, can imagine what it is like today, with an absolutely irresponsible foreign minister seated in the chair of the Ignatieffs and Lamsdorfs of the past. Not even the tall men who strayed or were kidnaped into Potsdam, in the days of Frederick William, were harder to be released than the visitor who has today incautiously learned more than it is desired for him to know beyond the Russian border.

Sooner or later, however, in spite of all this, Russia will have to be rebuilt. The safety no less than the prosperity of the world demands this. An enormous empire cannot be permitted permanently to become waste territory, even if such a thing were possible. When that time comes, it is to the refugees that the appeal will have to be made. They and they only understand the people and the conditions. For the real tragedy of Russia is perhaps this, that its intelligence has been starved and stamped out. Today the professors of the universities, earning a precarious livelihood which gives them little more than a bare existence, admit that worse than any material starvation is their intellectual starvation. The last four years have been to them a mental blank, with the result that they are no longer fitted to take the opportunity of leading in the rebuilding, even if the opportunity should come to them. Therefore, it is the refugee to whom this task must fall. The refugee assisted by the alien.

Rational Railroading Needed

NO SUCH thing as a general railroad strike should be possible in a country like the United States. Any supposed necessity for action of that sort can never be real, it must grow out of a disposition, somewhere, to resort to the methods of force, whereas all that is requisite is a sincere disposition on all sides to work out the solution through the application of reason and justice. If either the railroad employees or the operators allow their present differences over wages and conditions of labor to continue to a point where a strike shall be actually made effective and the railroad service of the country disrupted, they will be imposing upon the country a burden of inconvenience and suffering such as it should never be required to bear. They will be penalizing the whole country for the sake of a class advantage, and to that extent their action will be bound to be unscrupulous and reprehensible, irrespective of the merits of their cause.

Doubtless there may be grave temptations to be encountered. On the one hand, a sense of injustice suffered may spur the employees to persist in the purpose to strike. On the other hand, some feeling that the employees are unreasonable may steel the operators to resist, until a strike shall be precipitated. Now is the time for both sides to consider that a general strike means chaos, in which both must suffer vast losses, of a moral as well as an economic, and perhaps a physical, nature. Now is the time to remember, also, that after all the disorder, and the suffering, and the losses, it will be only through the methods of reason and justice that some agreement can at last be reached. There must be a reasonable agreement eventually: why not now?

Neither the operators nor the employees can hope for the clear indorsement of popular opinion in allowing the proposed strike to become actual. Whatever popular sympathy there may be for either side is sure to be modified by a feeling that neither side can present a clean bill. Both are in a measure to blame for whatever points of difference are now goading them on toward a break. There is a feeling abroad that the railroad managements have been making the most of the rehabilitative legislation that was passed in their favor after the armistice; likewise that their disposition to maintain freight and passenger rates at the highest level ever known in the country, with the accompaniment of a restricted service, is calculated to further the interests of railroad manipulators and investors rather than those of the great body of consumers who find railroad charges a great factor in keeping up their cost of living. That railroad rates are still kept at their maximum, while the general trend of prices is downward, undoubtedly fosters a popular prejudice against those who control the railroads, which is not lessened by the knowledge that railroad wages have already been somewhat reduced since the war. Operators can hardly expect public support for any uncompromising attitude on their part until they can give far greater assurance than they are now giving that their present methods represent a sincere striving for economy and efficiency in railroading, and that their effort is directed as painstakingly toward public service as it is toward profitable financing.

On the other hand, the railroad brotherhoods and various organizations of the employees are held responsible for many rules and restrictions that have vastly increased the cost of railroad labor at the same time that they have tended to impair its normal efficiency. There are shop rules and overtime exactions that have resulted in all sorts of extravagance and waste, whereby skilled workers gravitate to positions wherein they spend themselves on work that makes no draft upon their special proficiency, while men experienced in the operation of trains are enabled to draw overtime pay for doing absolutely nothing. While this system of rules and restrictions has been built up by the pressure of the labor organizations, primarily for their protection against unjust working conditions, there is a glaring injustice in many of the rules themselves. They make an unfair imposition upon the operators, and they permit and even foster an unfair discrimination amongst the workers themselves with respect to the conditions under which work is performed. Under this system, favored individuals are receiving extraordinarily high pay for relatively easy work, but their cases are not sufficiently representative to serve as a basis for determining whether or not a general reduction of wages is warranted. It is these exceptional cases that have been most frequently cited in published references to the pay of railroad employees; yet, of course, a fairer idea of the matter is to be gained from the pay received by those employees who perform the regular eight hours of service in a day of ten hours, without any extra pay for overtime or excess mileage. Conductors and trainmen whose runs happen to be so arranged that they are receiving, in regular pay and excess allowances, from $50 to $75 a week might endure the proposed cut in wages without flinching; yet it must be admitted that these are in a considerably more favorable position than those who are performing merely the regular day's service, and are receiving for it, if conductors, something like $38 in a six-day week; if trainmen $27, or if brakemen on some night freight $30.

When all these things are considered, the futility of a strike becomes obvious. What is needed is a general overhauling of the rules, agreements, and methods that have been heaped upon the business of practical railroading until the relations and activities of both operators and employees are buried under a mass of artificialities. All hands need, above everything, to join forces to dig themselves out, and find some way of getting back to the old-time simplicity and sincerity. Undoubtedly there are large contingents on both sides of the controversy who would welcome an effort in this direction, but they will need to make their counsels prevail over the radical element that may be taking advantage of the present situation to further plans for a social upheaval irrespective of the nature of the occasion. Probably neither the operators nor the employees can find a better guide for their procedure in the days that must pass between now and October 30 than the sincere purpose to safeguard the public interest. Each appears to recognize that public support is requisite, in some degree, for its success. To gain this support, the public interest must be safeguarded. And the interest of the public would seem to demand a reduction in freight rates and such a readjustment of wages as would eliminate waste and do away with premiums on idleness and inefficiency.

Peace Ratified, at Last

THERE can be hardly any other feeling in the United States over the Senate's ratification of the treaties of peace with Germany, Austria, and Hungary than one of relief. The long persistence of the state of war has driven out other feelings. For war is no fosterer of comfort and convenience, any more than it is of happiness and cordiality, in the relations of one country with its fellows, and its cruelties and annoyances are not by any means obviated when the state of war becomes technical rather than actual. All physical conflict between the United States and the Central Powers of Europe came to an end with the armistice on November 11, 1918, a little more than a year and a half after the United States first joined in the fighting; but the technical perpetuation of a state of war has continued, blocking normal intercourse, making traveling difficult, and hampering the exchange of money and goods in trade. There has been enough of this sort of thing. Everybody will be glad to have it ended. Perhaps a too precipitate peacemaking would have brought its own troubles, but, on the other hand, any further continuance of a technical state of war could hardly be expected to serve any good purpose. Hence the general relief at the Senate's action.

At one time during the discussions of the matter there was some indication of a purpose in certain quarters to protract further the conditions that have obtained so long. It came from the groups formerly supporting Mr. Wilson when, as President, he was standing out for the ratification of the Versailles Treaty and the League Covenant. For a brief interval it seemed possible that the same kind of delay that was suffered by that document at the hands of Republican factions would be sought for these new treaties by a minority of Democrats. But eventually it became clear that no such effort could materialize, and the action of Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee at the time when the Versailles Treaty was before the Senate, in voting for the ratification of the new treaties, is some indication of the extent of the feeling that a present establishment of peace is of more importance than the technicalities by which it may be accomplished. By such action he places statesmanship ahead of partisanship and contributes not a little to the ending of the world's unrest. Many will agree with and justify his conclusion that "the result of the election and the attitude of the Administration have combined to show that the ratification of the Versailles Treaty was a lost cause."

However, while American ratification may now be recognized as impossible, the Versailles Treaty itself is nevertheless efficacious. That is apparent from the extent to which the new treaties that have just obtained the Senate's approval align themselves with it and depend upon it. Such dependence, of course, was inevitable, if the United States was to be placed in accord with the associated nations in settling with the Central Powers. The new treaties provide that the United States shall have all the rights and advantages stipulated in the Versailles Treaty. Thus the United States is placed on an equal footing with the Allies with respect to the rights to be enjoyed, whilst it binds itself by the terms of the original treaty for determining the manner in which it shall avail itself of those rights. It saves to itself the opportunity to participate in the reparations commission and other commissions, but absolves itself from participating unless it elects to do so. So far as practical effects are concerned, the new treaties rewrite the Versailles Treaty, except that they do not expressly obligate the United States to an observance of the League of Nations Covenant.

The way now appears open for immediate resumption of consular and diplomatic relations. There must be a formal exchange of ratifications, and a proclamation by the President announcing the success of the negotiations; then things will again go on as they do in time of peace. One result should be a marked improvement in business. Another will assuredly be an accelerated disposal of the mass of legislation now pending in Congress. Some time ago it was arranged that the taxation measures should be taken up and disposed of as soon as ever the treaties were out of the way. Thus, in a dual sense, the completion of the treaties gives a brighter business outlook, since one of the weights that has been holding business back has been the uncertainty as to how taxation was to be dealt with. That uncertainty now promises to be soon dissipated, and if the Senate adheres to its program, it will immediately thereafter take final action on another troublesome matter that has long been pending. That is the anti-beer bill. Thus the ratification of the treaties goes far to clear the atmosphere in more ways than one.

Teaching by Mail

ONE of the most remarkable and welcome of modern educational developments is the rapid growth of the system of teaching by correspondence. Thus, in a recent bulletin issued by the United States Bureau of Education, it was stated that correspondence courses are conducted by non-commercial institutions in at least thirty-nine states and in the District of Columbia, and that in all of them, save one, the work is carried on by state-supported institutions. Altogether, some 100,000 students in the United States are said to be taking correspondence courses, either through state-supported or privately endowed institutions, and reports show that the method is rapidly gaining in favor.

Such a development can occasion no surprise. The quick reproduction of written material, which modern invention has rendered possible, cheap and rapid mail facilities, a widely disseminated elementary education, combined with the comparative inexpensiveness of the correspondence system, have tended to render its appearance inevitable and its rapid development certain.

From the point of view of effectiveness, the system has many advantages. It is true that, in cases of difficulty, the method of gaining the aid of the teacher is a slow one. On the other hand, it necessitates every student making the effort to solve his own problems. The chief characteristics, indeed, of the system are "constant efforts by the student and constant correction by the teacher." As the bulletin already referred to points out, the student is tested on the whole of every lesson. He not only recites the entire lesson, but reduces it to writing, so that any mistake may be detected and corrected. The criticism of the instructor is also clearly written and carefully explicit. No slipshod or evasive work is possible for student or instructor.

Another fact which, until quite recently, was held to account for the effectiveness of this method of instruction was that it was conducted entirely amongst adults, who, inasmuch as they entered upon the work on their own initiative, might reasonably be assumed to desire to make the most of it. A recent experiment in New South Wales, however, has shown clearly that teaching by correspondence is extraordinarily effective amongst children. Early in 1916, the assistant-secretary of education in New South Wales undertook the work of organizing a correspondence school for those children whose isolated conditions placed them practically out of reach of school facilities of any kind. The experiment began with three bush children, lessons being sent regularly through the post. In a few months' time, the number of scholars had grown to fifteen, whilst, today, there are 650 children receiving their education in this way. They range from seven to fifteen years, and the teaching staff numbers fourteen. There have, it appears, already been several instances of children who had never attended an ordinary school going through the primary course by correspondence, and ending by passing the qualifying examination with great credit. There have, indeed, been cases where scholars have passed from the A, B, C stage to the fifth class in two years. Not the least advantage of the system is that it calls for the cooperation of parents or elder brothers or sisters, thus very widely extending its beneficial effects. Even kindergarten instruction by mail, it is interesting to note, in the hands of capable teachers, has proved a great success.

Editorial Notes

THE Health Board of Chicago is obviously composed of thinkers. It proposes to convert the city into a twentieth century Athens, and the whole revolution is to be obtained through a diet of sheep glands in the schools. Some, as Malvolio might say, are born clever, and some achieve cleverness, but the children of Chicago are to have cleverness thrust down their throats. It is to be hoped that they will not secrete themselves in the school kitchens at night, and be found, like the priests of Kos, purloining the wonder-working viands. For in this case some may get an unfair advantage and grow into Platos and Homers while their more honest playfellows will have to be contented with being mere Emersons and Longfellows. Anyway, we at last begin to know exactly what Herbert Spencer meant when he wrote, "Mental power cannot be got from ill-fed brains." It is a wonderful discovery, but of course it has not reached Chicago all-of-a-heap. As in the case of Darwin, there is a monkey in it, to say nothing of the goat. "Much has been done," says Dr. Bruner, the new Frankenstein, "with the transportation of monkey and goat glands for reviving physical functions." Pro-di-gi-ous? They had some idea of the same kind twenty centuries ago in Asia Minor when they prescribed the liver of a she-goat, a red she-goat mind you, boiled in wine, as a specific for impaired eyesight. As for the monkey, well, "Is man an ape or an angel?" Disraeli once demanded, from his audience in the Sheldonian Theater, and replied immediately for himself, "I am on the side of the angels." Dr. Bruner apparently is on the side of the sheep.

THE necessity of carefully teaching children to understand the words they use is emphasized by Mr. Stuart Weir, assistant director of Sunday schools in the London Diocese. He mentions a few of the paraphrases the children have made of familiar sounds. The words "goodness and mercy" were thought by one child to be "good Mrs. Murphy," and "Lead us not into temptation" to be "lead us not into Thames station." In Cornwall, where pasties are the staple food of childhood, a little fellow came back from school delighted because he was able to sing "Green pasties are before me." He was not familar with green pasties, but evidently felt they must be a pleasant kind of pastry because those present seemed happy when they sang about them.

THE plan for establishing satellite towns all round London and diverting not only population but industry to them is one thought of long before the mayors of London boroughs unfolded the scheme to Mr. Lloyd George in Scotland. The gain to London and industry would be great. The gain to the workers, as well as to the London suburbs, would also be great. There is something about a suburb that savors of excrescence. The interests of one class are diverted toward London, breaking up all social and economic unity. The mayors are not original in their panacea, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that they are backed by a good deal of thoughtful opinion.

ENGLAND is taking Professor Leacock quite seriously. Working his way down from Thirsk, he should arrive at Land's End feeling satisfied that at least England has had an opportunity of knowing what it is to be funny. One knows that Mr. Hudson says there is no Cornish humor, by which he does not mean there is no humor in Cornwall. It will therefore be interesting to see if the Professor gets as far as Land's End, after having been full of fun at the public schools, Rugby, Cheltenham, Clifton and Repton, where the sense of fun differs largely in kind from that of the Belerians.